

Microsoft Speech SDK with SAPI 5.0



[This is preliminary documentation and subject to change.]

Structures

The following structures are used with SAPI 5.

- SPAUDIOBUFFERINFO
- SPAUDIOSTATUS
- SPBINARYGRAMMAR
- SPEVENT
- SPEVENTSOURCEINFO
- SPPARSEINFO
- SPPATHENTRY
- SPPHRASE
- SPPHRASEALT
- SPPHRASEALTREQUEST
- SPPHRASEELEMENT
- SPPHRASEPROPERTY
- SPPHRASEREPLACEMENT
- SPPHRASERULE
- SPPROPERTYINFO
- SPRECOCONTEXTSTATUS
- SPRECOGNIZERSTATUS
- SPRECORESULTINFO
- SPRECORESULTTIMES
- SPRULEENTRY
- SPSERIALIZEDEVENT
- SPSERIALIZEDPHRASE
- SPSERIALIZEDRESULT
- SPSTATEINFO
- SPTXTSELECTIONINFO
- SPTMTHREADINFO
- SPTRANSITIONENTRY
- SPTRANSITIONPROPERTY
- SPVCONTEXT
- SPVOICESTATUS
- SPVPITCH
- SPVSENTITEM
- SPVSTATE
- SPVTEXTFRAG
- SPWORD
- SPWORDENTRY
- SPWORDLIST
- SPWORDPRONUNCIATION
- SPWORDPRONUNCIATIONLIST
- WAVEFORMATEX

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SPAUDIOBUFFERINFO

SPAUDIOBUFFERINFO contains the audio stream buffer information.

```
typedef struct SPAUDIOBUFFERINFO
{
    ULONG        ulMsMinNotification;
    ULONG        ulMsBufferSize;
    ULONG        ulMsEventBias;
} SPAUDIOBUFFERINFO;
```

Members

ulMsMinNotification

The minimum desired time, in milliseconds, allowed between the actual time an event notification occurs and the ideal time. The smaller this number is, the more CPU overhead is required, but the event notifications will be more timely. This value must be at most one quarter the size of the *ulMsBufferSize*.

ulMsBufferSize

The size of the audio object's buffer, in milliseconds. For readable audio objects, this is simply a desired size – readable objects will automatically expand their buffers to accommodate data. For writeable audio objects, this is the amount of audio data that will be buffered before a call to Write will block.

ulMsEventBias

The amount of time, in milliseconds, that events will be completed before they actually occur. For example, setting a value of 100 for the event bias would cause all events to be notified 100 milliseconds prior to the audio data being played. This can be useful for applications needing time to animate mouths for synthetic speech.

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SPAUDIOSTATUS

```
typedef [restricted] struct SPAUDIOSTATUS
{
    long          cbFreeBuffSpace;
    ULONG         cbNonBlockingIO;
    SPAUDIOSTATE  State;
    ULONGLONG     CurSeekPos;
    ULONGLONG     CurDevicePos;
    DWORD         dwReserved1;
    DWORD         dwReserved2;
} SPAUDIOSTATUS;
```

Members

cbFreeBuffSpace

Size, in bytes, of free space for reading and/or writing in the audio object.

cbNonBlockingIO

State

The state of type SPAUDIOSTATE of the audio device.

CurSeekPos

The current seek position, in bytes, within the audio stream. This is the position in the stream at which the next read or write will be performed.

CurDevicePos

The current read position, in bytes, of the device. This is the position in the stream where the device is currently reading or writing. For readable streams, this value will always be greater than or equal to CurSeekPos. For writable streams, this value will always be less than or equal to CurSeekPos.

dwReserved1

Reserved for future expansion.

dwReserved2

Reserved for future expansion.

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SPBINARYGRAMMAR

SPBINARYGRAMMAR contains the grammar size information.

```
typedef struct SPBINARYGRAMMAR
{
    ULONG        ulTotalSerializedSize;
} SPBINARYGRAMMAR;
```

Members

ulTotalSerializedSize

Total size, in bytes, of the serialized grammar.

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SPEVENT

SPEVENT passes back information about event objects.

```
typedef struct SPEVENT
{
    int            eEventId : 16;
    int            elParamType : 16;
    ULONG          ulStreamNum;
    ULONGLONG      ullAudioStreamOffset;
    WPARAM         wParam;
    LPARAM         lParam;
} SPEVENT;
```

Members

eEventId : 16

The event ID of type SPEVENTENUM.

elParamType : 16;

The parameter type of type SPEVENTLPARAMTYPE.

eEventId

The event ID. This ID contains flags used to define the characteristic of the event. Three characteristics are defined. Event Flags identify each event as separate depending on the context or the event source. Private Driver Code stores driver-dependent relationships. The pointer flag to *lParam* indicates that the *LPARAM* field of SPEVENT points to valid information. In this case, the *wParam* field stores the size of the structure.

ulStreamNum

The input stream number of the ISpVoice::Speak or ISpVoice::SpeakStream method associated with the event.

ullAudioStreamOffset

An offset with the audio stream for the event. For synthesis, the output is the synthesized data. For recognition, this indicates the required audio stream.

wParam

The generic word field. For event IDs with the SPFEI_LPARAM_IS_POINTER set, this is the size, in bytes, for the data pointed to by *lParam*. In some cases, the type of event will change the function of this parameter. See SPEVENTENUM for information about specific events.

lParam

The generic event field. For event IDs with the SPFEI_LPARAM_IS_POINTER set, this points to the data allocated by CoTaskMemAlloc. The caller is responsible for freeing this memory using CoTaskMemFree(). In some cases, the type of event will change the function of this parameter. See SPEVENTENUM for information about specific events.

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SPEVENTSOURCEINFO

A structure used by ISpEventSource::GetInfo to pass back event information.

```
typedef struct SPEVENTSOURCEINFO
{
    ULONGLONG    ullEventInterest;
    ULONGLONG    ullQueuedInterest;
    ULONG        ulCount;
} SPEVENTSOURCEINFO;
```

Members

ullEventInterest

Event ID flags of type SPEVENTENUM marking events which invoke a notification.

ullQueuedInterest

Queue of event IDs. These remain until ISpEventSource::GetEvents removes them.

ulCount

Number of events currently queued.

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SPPARSEINFO

```
typedef struct SPPARSEINFO
{
    ULONG                cbSize;
    SPRULEHANDLE         hRule;
    ULONGLONG            ullAudioStreamPosition;
    ULONG                ulAudioSize;
    ULONG                cTransitions;
    SPPATHENTRY          *pPath;
    BOOL                 fHypothesis;
    GUID                 SREngineID;
    ULONG                ulSREnginePrivateDataSize;
    const BYTE           *pSREnginePrivateData;
} SPPARSEINFO;
```

Members

cbSize
hRule
ullAudioStreamPosition
ulAudioSize
cTransitions
pPath
fHypothesis
SREngineID
ulSREnginePrivateDataSize
pSREnginePrivateData

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SPPATHENTRY

```
typedef [restricted] struct SPPATHENTRY
{
    union
    {
        SPTRANSITIONID    hTransition;
        SPPHRASEELEMENT    elem;
    };
} SPPATHENTRY;
```

Members

hTransition
elem

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SPPHRASE

```
typedef [restricted] struct SPPHRASE
{
    ULONG                cbSize;
    LANGID               LangID;
    WORD                 wReserved;
    ULONGLONG            ftStartTime;
    ULONGLONG            ullAudioStreamPosition;
    ULONG                ulAudioSizeBytes;
    ULONG                ulAudioSizeTime;
    SPPHRASERULE         Rule;
    const SPPHRASEPROPERTY * pProperties;
    const SPPHRASEELEMENT * pElements;
    ULONG                cReplacements;
    const SPPHRASEREPLACEMENT * pReplacements;
    GUID                 SREngineID;
    ULONG                ulSREnginePrivateDataSize;
    const BYTE           * pSREnginePrivateData;
} SPPHRASE;
```

Members

cbSize

The size of this structure in bytes.

LangID

The language ID of the current language.

wReserved

Reserved for future use.

ftStartTime

ullAudioStreamPosition

ulAudioSizeBytes

ulAudioSizeTime

Rule

pProperties

pElements

cReplacements

pReplacements

SREngineID

ulSREnginePrivateDataSize

pSREnginePrivateData

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SPPHRASEALT

```
typedef struct tagSPPHRASEALT
{
    ISpPhraseBuilder *pPhrase;
    ULONG            ulStartElementInParent;
    ULONG            cElementsInParent;
}
```

```

    ULONG      cElementsInAlternate;
    void        *pvAltExtra;
    ULONG      cbAltExtra;
} SPPHRASEALT;

```

Members

pPhrase
ulStartElementInParent
cElementsInParent
cElementsInAlternate
pvAltExtra
cbAltExtra

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SPPHRASEAL TREQUEST

```
typedef struct tagSPPHRASEALTREQUEST
{
    ULONG                ulStartElement;
    ULONG                cElements;
    ULONG                ulRequestAltCount;
    void *               pvResultExtra;
    ULONG                cbResultExtra;
    ISpPhrase *          pPhrase;
    ISpRecoContext *    pRecoContext;
} SPPHRASEALTREQUEST;
```

Members

```
ulStartElement
cElements
ulRequestAltCount
pvResultExtra
cbResultExtra
pPhrase
pRecoContext
```

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SPPHRASEELEMENT

```
typedef [restricted] struct SPPHRASEELEMENT
{
    ULONG                ulAudioStreamOffset;
    ULONG                ulAudioTimeOffset;
    ULONG                ulAudioSizeBytes;
    ULONG                ulAudioSizeTime;    // In 100ns units
};
```

```

const WCHAR *
const WCHAR *
const WCHAR *
BYTE
char
char
float
BYTE
} SPPHRASEELEMENT;

pszDisplayText;
pszLexicalForm;
pszPronunciation;
bDisplayAttributes;
RequiredConfidence;
ActualConfidence;
SREngineConfidence;
Reserved;

```

Members

ulAudioStreamOffset
ulAudioTimeOffset
ulAudioSizeBytes
ulAudioSizeTime
pszDisplayText
pszLexicalForm
pszPronunciation
bDisplayAttributes
RequiredConfidence
ActualConfidence
SREngineConfidence
Reserved

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SPPHRASEPROPERTY

```

struct SPPHRASEPROPERTY
{
    const WCHAR *      pszName;
    ULONG              ulId;
    const WCHAR *      pszValue;
    VARIANT            vValue;
    ULONG              ulFirstElement;
    ULONG              ulCountOfElements;
    char               PropertyConfidence;
    const SPPHRASEPROPERTY* pNextSibling;
    const SPPHRASEPROPERTY* pFirstChild;
};

```

Members

pszName
ulId
pszValue
vValue

Will be VT_BOOL, VT_I4, VT_R4, VT_R8, or VT_BYREF (only for dynamic grammars)

ulFirstElement
ulCountOfElements
PropertyConfidence
pNextSibling
pFirstChild

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SPPHRASEREPLACEMENT

```
typedef struct tagSPPHRASEREPLACEMENT
{
    BYTE                bDisplayAttributes;
    const WCHAR *       pszReplacementText;
    ULONG               ulFirstElement;
    ULONG               ulCountOfElements;
} SPPHRASEREPLACEMENT;
```

Members

bDisplayAttributes
pszReplacementText
ulFirstElement
ulCountOfElements

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SPPHRASERULE

```
struct tagSPPHRASERULE
{
    const WCHAR *       pszName;
    ULONG               ulId;
    ULONG               ulFirstElement;
    ULONG               ulCountOfElements;
    const SPPHRASERULE * pNextSibling;
    const SPPHRASERULE * pFirstChild;
};
```

Members

pszName
ulId
ulFirstElement
ulCountOfElements
pNextSibling
pFirstChild

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SPPROPERTYINFO

SPPROPERTYINFO contains property name and value information.

```
typedef struct tagSPPROPERTYINFO
{
    const WCHAR      *pszName;
    ULONG            ulId;
    const WCHAR      *pszValue;
    VARIANT          vValue;
} SPPROPERTYINFO;
```

Members

pszName

Pointer to the null-terminated string that contains the name information of the property.

ulId

Identifier associated with the property.

pszValue

Pointer to the null-terminated string that contains the value information of the property.

vValue

Must be one of the following: VT_BOOL, VT_I4, VT_R4, VT_R8, or VT_BYREF (for dynamic grammars only.)

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SPRECOCONTEXTSTATUS

```
typedef [restricted] struct SPRECOCONTEXTSTATUS
{
    SPINTERFERENCE eInterference;
    WCHAR          szRequestTypeOfUI[255];
    DWORD          dwReserved1;
    DWORD          dwReserved2;
} SPRECOCONTEXTSTATUS;
```

Members

eInterference

One of the interference types contained in the SPINTERFERENCE enumeration.

szRequestTypeOfUI[255]

Specifies the type of UI requested. If the first byte is NULL, then no UI is requested.

dwReserved1

Reserved for future expansion.

dwReserved2

Reserved for future expansion.

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SPRECOGNIZERSTATUS

```
typedef [restricted] struct SPRECOGNIZERSTATUS
{
    SPAUDIOSTATUS        AudioStatus;
    ULONGLONG            ullRecognitionStreamPos;
    ULONG                ulStreamNumber;
    ULONG                ulNumActive;
    CLSID                clsidEngine;
    ULONG                cLangIDs;
    LANGID               aLangID[ SP_MAX_LANGIDS ];
    DWORD                dwReserved1;
    DWORD                dwReserved2;
} SPRECOGNIZERSTATUS;
```

Members

AudioStatus

The SPAUDIOSSTATUS structure containing the current audio device information.

ullRecognitionStreamPos

ulStreamNumber

ulNumActive

The current engine's number of active languages.

clsidEngine

The unique identifier associated with the current engine.

cLangIDs

The current engine's number of valid language identifiers.

aLangID

The engine can support a maximum of SP_MAX_LANGIDS active languages.

dwReserved1

Reserved for future expansion.

dwReserved2

Reserved for future expansion.

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SPRECORESULTINFO

SPRECORESULTINFO is the result structure passed from the engine to SAPI.

```
typedef struct SPRECORESULTINFO
{
    ULONG                cbSize;
    SPRESULTTYPE         eResultType;
    BOOL                 fHypothesis;
    BOOL                 fProprietaryAutoPause;
    ULONGLONG            ullStreamPosStart;
    ULONGLONG            ullStreamPosEnd;
    SPGRAMMARHANDLE      hGrammar;
    ULONG                ulSizeEngineData;
};
```

```

    void          *pvEngineData;
    ISpPhraseBuilder *pPhrase;
} SPRECORERESULTINFO;

```

Members

cbSize

Total size, in bytes, of this structure.

eResultType

Type of result object (CFG, SLM, or Proprietary).

fHypothesis

If TRUE then this recognition is a hypothesis.

fProprietaryAutoPause

This field is only used for SPERT_PROPRIETARY grammars. If TRUE, the recognition will pause.

ullStreamPosStart

Starting position within the input stream.

ullStreamPosEnd

Ending position within the input stream.

hGrammar

Required for SPERT_SLM and SPERT_PROPRIETARY, otherwise this value is NULL

ulSizeEngineData

Specifies the size of *pvEngineData*.

pvEngineData

Pointer to the engine data.

pPhrase

Pointer to phrase object

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SPRECORERESULTTIMES

SPRECORERESULTTIMES contains the time information for speech recognition. This data structure is used by the **ISpRecoResult::GetResultTimes** method.

```

typedef struct SPRECORERESULTTIMES
{
    FILETIME      ftStreamTime
    ULONGLONG     ullLength
    DWORD         dwTickCount;
    ULONGLONG     ullStart;
} SPRECORERESULTTIMES;

```

Members

ftStreamTime

Number of 100 nanosecond units in UTC time from January 1, 1601 to the start of the current result. This is the same as calling the Win32 `GetSystemTimeAsFileTime()` function for the result.

ullLength

Value containing the length of the phrase specified in 100 nanosecond units.

dwTickCount

Number of 100 nanosecond units elapsed from the start of the system to the start of the current result.

ulStart

Value containing the total 100 nanosecond units from the start of the stream to the start of the phrase.

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SPRULEENTRY

```
typedef [restricted] struct SPRULEENTRY
{
    SPRULEHANDLE    hRule;
    SPSTATEHANDLE   hInitialState;
    DWORD           Attributes;
    void *          pvClientContext;
} SPRULEENTRY;
```

Members

hRule

hInitialState

Attributes

pvClientContext

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SPSERIALIZEDEVENT

```
typedef [restricted] struct SPSERIALIZEDEVENT
{
    WORD            eEventId;
    WORD            elParamType;
    ULONG           ulStreamNum;
    ULONGLONG       ullAudioStreamOffset;
    ULONG           SerializedwParam;
    LONG            SerializedlParam;
} SPSERIALIZEDEVENT;
```

Members

eEventId

One of the event identifiers from the SPEVENTENUM enumeration.

elParamType

One of the event parameter types from the SPEVENTLPARAMTYPE enumeration.

ulStreamNum

The input stream number associated with this event.

ullAudioStreamOffset

SerializedwParam

SerializedIPParam

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**SPSERIALIZEDPHRASE**

```
typedef struct tagSPSERIALIZEDPHRASE
{
    ULONG        ulSerializedSize;
} SPSERIALIZEDPHRASE;
```

Members**ulSerializedSize**

Value specifying the size of the structure in bytes.

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**SPSERIALIZEDRESULT**

SPSERIALIZEDRESULT contains the phrase size information.

```
typedef struct SPSERIALIZEDRESULT
{
    ULONG        ulSerializedSize;
} SPSEIALIZEDRESULT;
```

Members**ulSerializedSize**

The size of the entire phrase in bytes, including this ULONG.

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**SPSTATEINFO**

```
typedef [restricted] struct SPSTATEINFO
{
    ULONG        cAllocatedEntries;
    SPTRANSITIONENTRY * pTransitions;
    ULONG        cEpsilons;
    ULONG        cRules;
    ULONG        cWords;
```

```

    ULONG      cTextBuffer;
} SPSTATEINFO;

```

Members

cAllocatedEntries

pTransitions

Pointer to a SPTRANSITIONENTRY structure.

cEpsilons

cRules

cWords

cTextBuffer

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SPTEXTSELECTIONINFO

```

typedef struct tagSPTEXTSELECTIONINFO
{
    ULONG      ulStartActiveOffset;
    ULONG      cchActiveChars;
    ULONG      ulStartSelection;
    ULONG      cchSelection;
} SPTEXTSELECTIONINFO;

```

Members

ulStartActiveOffset

cchActiveChars

ulStartSelection

cchSelection

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SPTMTHREADINFO

SPTMTHREADINFO contains thread management information implemented by the ISpTaskManager interface.

```

typedef struct SPTMTHREADINFO
{
    long      lPoolSize;
    long      lPriority;
    ULONG     ulConcurrencyLimit;
    ULONG     ulMaxQuickAllocThreads;
} SPTMTHREADINFO;

```

Members

IPoolSize

Number of threads in pool (-1 default)

IPriority

Priority of threads in pool

ulConcurrencyLimit

Number of threads allowed to concurrently execute (0 default)

ulMaxQuickAllocThreads

Maximum number of dedicated threads retained

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SPTRANSITIONENTRY

```

typedef [restricted] struct SPTRANSITIONENTRY
{
    SPTRANSITIONID      ID;
    SPSTATEHANDLE       hNextState;
    BYTE                Type;           // SPTRANSITIONTYPE
    char                RequiredConfidence;
    struct
    {
        DWORD fHasProperty;
        //BUGBUG: should be bitfield -- robch
    };
    float               Weight;
    union
    {
        struct
        {
            SPSTATEHANDLE hRuleInitialState; // Only if Type == SPTRANSRULE
            SPRULEHANDLE  hRule;
            void           * pvClientRuleContext;
        };
        struct
        {
            SPWORDHANDLE  hWord;              // Only if Type == SPTRANSWORD
            void           * pvClientWordContext;
        };
        struct
        {
            void           * pvGrammarCookie; // Only if Type == SPTRANSTEXTBUF
        };
    };
};
} SPTRANSITIONENTRY;

```

Members**ID****hNextState****Type****RequiredConfidence****Reserved****Weight****hRuleInitialState****hRule**

pvClientRuleContext
hWord
pvClientWordContext
pvGrammarCookie

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SPTRANSITIONPROPERTY

SPTRANSITIONPROPERTY contains transition property information.

```
typedef [restricted] struct SPTRANSITIONPROPERTY
{
    const WCHAR    *pszName;
    ULONG          ulId;
    const WCHAR    *pszValue;
    VARIANT        vValue;
} SPTRANSITIONPROPERTY;
```

Members

pszName

Address of a null-terminated string containing the name information.

ulId

Identifier associated with the transition property.

pszValue

Address of a null-terminated string containing the value information.

vValue

For dynamic grammars this value will be VT_BOOL, VT_I4, VT_R4, VT_R8, or VT_BYREF.

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SPVCONTEXT

SPVCONTEXT contains information specifying audio string context category information.

```
typedef [restricted] struct SPVCONTEXT
{
    LPCWSTR    pCategory;
    LPCWSTR    pBefore;
    LPCWSTR    pAfter;
} SPVCONTEXT;
```

Members

pCategory

Specifies the name information associated with the context category.

pBefore

Specifies the *pBefore* pointer associated with the audio string.

pAfter

Specifies the *pAfter* pointer associated with the audio string.

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SPVOICESTATUS

SPVOICESTATUS contains voice stream information.

```
typedef struct SPVOICESTATUS
{
    ULONG        ulCurrentStream;
    ULONG        ulLastStreamQueued;
    HRESULT      hrLastResult;
    DWORD        dwRunningState;
    ULONG        ulInputWordPos;
    ULONG        ulInputWordLen;
    ULONG        ulInputSentPos;
    ULONG        ulInputSentLen;
    LONG         lBookmarkId;
    SPPHONEID    PhonemeId;
    SPVISEMES    VisemeId;
    DWORD        dwReserved1;
    DWORD        dwReserved2;
} SPVOICESTATUS;
```

Members

ulCurrentStream

Number of the current stream being synthesized or receiving output.

ulLastStreamQueued

Number of the last stream queued.

hrLastResult

Result of the last speak.

dwRunningState

Set if and only if all streams generated by Speak and SpeakStream calls have been sent to the audio output.

ulInputWordPos

Character position within the stream of the word currently being rendered.

ulInputWordLen

Length of the word currently being rendered.

ulInputSentPos

Character position within the stream of the word currently being sent.

ulInputSentLen

Length of the word currently being sent.

lBookmarkId

Current bookmark name (in base 10) converted to a long integer. If name of current bookmark not an integer then *lBookmarkId* will be zero.

PhonemeId

Current phoneme ID.

VisemeId

Current viseme ID.

dwReserved1

Reserved for future expansion.

dwReserved2

Reserved for future expansion.

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SPVPITCH

```
typedef struct SPVPITCH
{
    long MiddleAdj;
    long RangeAdj;
} SPVPITCH;
```

Members**MiddleAdj****RangeAdj****Remarks****See Also**

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SPVSENTITEM

```
typedef struct SPVSENTITEM
{
    const SPVSTATE* pXmlState;
    LPCWSTR         pItem;
    ULONG           ulItemLen;
    ULONG           ulItemSrcOffset; // Original source character position
    ULONG           ulItemSrcLen;    // Length of original source item in charact
} SPVSENTITEM;
```

Members**pXmlState****pItem****ulItemLen****ulItemSrcOffset****ulItemSrcLen**

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SPVSTATE

```
typedef [restricted] struct SPVSTATE
{
    //--- Action
    SPVACTIONS           eAction;

    //--- Running state values
    LANGID                LangID;
    WORD                  wReserved;
    long                   EmphAdj;
    long                   RateAdj;
    ULONG                  Volume;
    SPVPITCH              PitchAdj;
    ULONG                  SilenceMSecs;
    SPPHONEID*            pPhoneIds;
    SPPARTOFSPEECH        ePartOfSpeech;
    SPVCONTEXT            Context;
} SPVSTATE;
```

Members

eAction

Describes the action to be performed with the associated text fragment. The normal action is to Speak (SPVA Speak) the fragment.

LangID

The language ID of the current language.

wReserved

Reserved for future use.

EmphAdj

Determines if the text should be emphasized. Zero means no emphasis is used and one indicates emphasis is used.

RateAdj

The current rate for the voice instance. Zero uses the natural rate for the current voice. Other values range from -10 to +10.

Volume

The current volume level for the voice instance. Valid range is from zero (complete silence) through 100 (full natural volume of the current voice).

PitchAdj

The current pitch for the voice instance. Zero uses the natural pitch for the current voice. Other values range from -10 to +10.

SilenceMSecs

The length of a silence, in milliseconds, to be inserted.

pPhoneIds

Pointer to a null-terminated array of Phone identifiers.

ePartOfSpeech

SAPI standard part of speech.

Context

The context for the text being synthesized. This is intended for use during the normalization phase. A category preceding and following text can be specified.

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SPVTEXTFRAG

The SPVTEXTFRAG structure contains information about the voice's text fragment during speech synthesis.

```
typedef struct SPVTEXTFRAG
{
    struct SPVTEXTFRAG*  pNext;
    SPVSTATE              State;
    LPCWSTR              pTextStart;
    ULONG                ulTextLen;
    ULONG                ulTextSrcOffset;
} SPVTEXTFRAG;
```

Members

pNext

Pointer to the next text fragment in list. A NULL value indicates the end of the list.

State

The current XML attribute state.

pTextStart

Pointer to the beginning text string.

ulTextLen

The length, in characters, of the text string.

ulTextSrcOffset

Original offset position within the text string.

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SPWORD

SPWORD is used with ISpLexicon to temporarily store the word currently being tested. It is usually used in connection with SPWORDLIST.

```
typedef [restricted] struct SPWORD
{
    struct SPWORD          *pNextWord;
    LANGID                 LangID;
    WORD                   wReserved;
    SPWORDTYPE             eWordType;
    WCHAR                  *pszWord;
    SPWORDPRONUNCIATION    *pFirstWordPronunciation;
} SPWORD;
```

Members

pNextWord

Pointer to the next word in the list.

LangID

The language ID of the word.

wReserved

Reserved for future use.

eWordType

Flag of type SPWORDTYPE indicating whether to add or delete the word.

pszWord

The offset of the word entry.

pFirstWordPronunciation

Pointer to the first possible pronunciation of the word.

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SPWORDENTRY

```
typedef [restricted] struct SPWORDENTRY
{
    SPWORDHANDLE    hWord;
    LANGID          LangID;
    const WCHAR     * pszDisplayText;
    const WCHAR     * pszLexicalForm;
    SPPHONEID       * aPhoneId;
    void            * pvClientContext;
} SPWORDENTRY;
```

Members

hWord

Handle to the current word.

LangID

Language identifier.

pszDisplayText

Pointer to a null-terminated string containing the display text information.

pszLexicalForm

Pointer to a null-terminated string containing the lexical text information.

aPhoneId

Pointer to a string containing the phoneme identifier.

pvClientContext

Pointer to a string representing the client context data.

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SPWORDLIST

SPWORDLIST is used with ISpLexicon to set and receive words currently in the lexicon. This structure is the beginning of a linked list of SPWORD structures and contains the size and actual buffer of all subsequent word operations.

```
typedef struct SPWORDLIST
```

```

{
    ULONG        ulSize;
    BYTE         *pvBuffer;
    SPWORD       *pFirstWord;
} SPWORDLIST;

```

Members

ulSize

The size of the buffer for the word, in bytes.

pvBuffer

Pointer to the buffer for the word.

pFirstWord

Pointer to the first word in the list.

Examples

The following example is a code fragment demonstrating the use and creation of SPWORDLIST. The code initializes the structure prior to use.

```

SPWORDLIST SPWordList;
hr = ZeroMemory(&SPWordList, sizeof(SPWordList));
if (SUCCEEDED(hr))
    hr = pLex->GetWords(eLEXTYPE_USER, &dwGen, &dwCookie, &SPWordList);
::CoTaskMemFree(SPWordList.pvBuffer);

```

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SPWORDPRONUNCIATION

SPWORDPRONUNCIATION is used by ISpLexicon for words with possible variations in pronunciation. SPWORDPRONUNCIATION contains the word pronunciation currently being tried.

```

typedef [restricted] struct SPWORDPRONUNCIATION
{
    struct SPWORDPRONUNCIATION *pNextWordPronunciation;
    SPLEXICONTYPE              eLexiconType;
    LANGID                     LangID;
    WORD                       wReserved;
    SPPARTOFSPEECH              ePartOfSpeech;
    WCHAR                      szPronunciation[1];
} SPWORDPRONUNCIATION;

```

Members

pNextWordPronunciation

Pointer to the next possible pronunciation. May be NULL.

eLexiconType

Flags of type SPLEXICONTYPE where this pronunciation (PRO)/part of speech (POS) was obtained.

LangID

The language identifier.

wReserved

Reserved for future use.

ePartOfSpeech

The part of speech used by this particular variation.

szPronunciation[1]

The offset from the start of lex file of the sub-lexwordinfo. Used to convert the part of speech or pronunciation to a WORDINFO array.

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SPWORDPRONUNCIATIONLIST

SPWORDPRONUNCIATIONLIST is used with `ISpLexicon::GetPronunciation` to list possible variations in pronunciation for a given word. It is used to store intermediate values for word pronunciations. This structure is the start of a linked list of **SPWORDPRONUNCIATION** structures and contains the size and actual buffer of all subsequent pronunciation attempts.

```
typedef struct SPWORDPRONUNCIATIONLIST
{
    ULONG                ulSize;
    BYTE                *pvBuffer;
    SPWORDPRONUNCIATION *pFirstWordPronunciation;
} SPWORDPRONUNCIATIONLIST;
```

Members

ulSize

Size of the pronunciation buffer, in bytes.

pvBuffer

Pointer to a buffer for one pronunciation.

pFirstWordPronunciation

Pointer to a **SPWORDPRONUNCIATION** structure.

Example

The following example is a code fragment demonstrating the use and creation of **SPWORDPRONUNCIATIONLIST**.

```
SPWORDPRONUNCIATIONLIST spwordpronlist;
memset(spwordpronlist, 0, sizeof(spwordpronlist));

pISpLexicon->GetPronunciation(L"resume", 0, 0, &spwordpronlist);
for (
    SPWORDPRONUNCIATION pwordpron = pwordpronlist->pFirstWordPron;
    wordpron != NULL;
    wordpron = pwordpron->pNextWordPron
)
{
    DoSomethingWith(pwordpron->ePartOfSpeech, pwordpron->pszPronIPA);
}
CoTaskMemFree(spwordpronlist.pvBuffer);
```

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WAVEFORMATEX

WAVEFORMATEX defines the format of waveform-audio data. Only format information common to all waveform-audio data formats is included in this structure. For formats requiring additional information, this structure is included as the first member in another structure, along with the additional information.

```
typedef [restricted] struct WAVEFORMATEX
{
    WORD        wFormatTag;
    WORD        nChannels;
    DWORD       nSamplesPerSec;
    DWORD       nAvgBytesPerSec;
    WORD        nBlockAlign;
    WORD        wBitsPerSample;
    WORD        cbSize;
} WAVEFORMATEX;
```

Members

wFormatTag

Waveform-audio format type. Format tags are registered with Microsoft Corporation for many compression algorithms. A complete list of format tags is located in the Mmsystem.h header file.

nChannels

Number of channels in the waveform-audio data. Monaural data uses one channel and stereo data uses two channels.

nSamplesPerSec

Sample rate, in samples per second (hertz), that each channel should be played or recorded. If *wFormatTag* is **WAVE_FORMAT_PCM**, then common values for *nSamplesPerSec* are 8.0 kHz, 11.025 kHz, 22.05 kHz, and 44.1 kHz. For non-PCM formats, this member must be computed according to the manufacturer's specification of the format tag.

nAvgBytesPerSec

Required average data-transfer rate, in bytes per second, for the format tag. If *wFormatTag* is **WAVE_FORMAT_PCM**, *nAvgBytesPerSec* should be equal to the product of *nSamplesPerSec* and *nBlockAlign*. For non-PCM formats, this member must be computed according to the manufacturer's specification of the format tag.

Playback and record software can estimate buffer sizes by using the *nAvgBytesPerSec* member.

nBlockAlign

Block alignment, in bytes. The block alignment is the minimum atomic unit of data for the *wFormatTag* format type. If *wFormatTag* is **WAVE_FORMAT_PCM**, *nBlockAlign* should be equal to the product of *nChannels* and *wBitsPerSample* divided by 8 (bits per byte). For non-PCM formats, this member must be computed according to the manufacturer's specification of the format tag.

Playback and record software must process a multiple of *nBlockAlign* bytes of data at a time. Data written and read from a device must always start at the beginning of a block. For example, it is illegal to start playback of PCM data in the middle of a sample (that is, on a non-block-aligned boundary).

wBitsPerSample

Bits per sample for the *wFormatTag* format type. If *wFormatTag* is `WAVE_FORMAT_PCM`, then *wBitsPerSample* should be equal to 8 or 16. For non-PCM formats, this member must be set according to the manufacturer's specification of the format tag. Note that some compression schemes cannot define a value for *wBitsPerSample*, so this member can be zero.

cbSize

Size, in bytes, of extra format information appended to the end of the `WAVEFORMATEX` structure. This information can be used by non-PCM formats to store extra attributes for the *wFormatTag*. If no extra information is required by the *wFormatTag*, this member must be set to zero. For `WAVE_FORMAT_PCM` formats only, this member is ignored.

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Application-Level Interfaces

This section describes the interfaces and methods for incorporating speech into applications. They are intended for use at the API or application level. Some managers or interfaces may have entries also in Engine-Level Interface section. However, entries listed here apply only to the application level.

- Audio Manager
- Event Manager
- Grammar Compiler Manager
- Lexicon Manager
- Resource Manager
- Speech Recognition Manager
- Text-to-Speech Manager

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Audio interfaces

This section provides SAPI 5.0 audio interfaces.

Audio inherits from the standard COM IStream interface. See the MSDN documentation for a complete discussion of IStream and associated methods.

- ISpAudio
- ISpMMSysAudio
- ISpStream
- ISpStreamFormat
- ISpStreamFormatConverter
- ISpTranscript

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ISpAudio

When to Implement

Objects implementing this interface are real-time audio streams, such as those connected to a live microphone or telephone line. ISpAudio methods allow control over the real-time behavior of the stream. IStream Read and Write methods transfer data to or from an object.

Note: The ISpAudio interface inherits from ISpStreamFormat.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpAudio Methods	Description
<u>SetState</u>	Sets the state of the audio device.
<u>SetFormat</u>	Sets the format of the audio device.
<u>GetStatus</u>	Passes back the status of the audio device.
<u>SetBufferInfo</u>	Sets the audio stream buffer information.
<u>GetBufferInfo</u>	Passes back the audio stream buffer information.
<u>GetDefaultFormat</u>	Passes back the default audio format.
<u>EventHandle</u>	Returns a Win32 event handle that applications can use to wait for status changes in the I/O stream.
<u>GetVolumeLevel</u>	Passes back the current volume level.
<u>SetVolumeLevel</u>	Sets the current volume level.
<u>GetBufferNotifySize</u>	Retrieves the audio stream buffer size information.
<u>SetBufferNotifySize</u>	Sets the audio stream buffer size information.

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ISpAudio::SetState

ISpAudio::SetState sets the state of the audio device.

When transitioning from the SPAS_CLOSED state to any other state, the caller should be ready to handle various error conditions, specifically, SPERR_FORMAT_NOT_SUPPORTED and SPERR_DEVICE_BUSY. Many multi-media devices do not correctly report their capabilities for handling different audio formats and fail only when an attempt is made to open the device.

Also, in many older systems, audio output devices can only be opened by a single process. In all current versions of Windows, only a single process can open an audio input device. Therefore, SPERR_DEVICE_BUSY will return if an attempt is made to open a device that is being used by a different process or thread.

```
HRESULT SetState(  
    SPAUDIOSTATE NewState,  
    ULONGLONG ullReserved  
);
```

Parameters*NewState*

[in] The flag of type SPAUDIOSTATE for the new state of the audio device.

ullReserved

[in] Reserved, do not use. This value must be zero.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>ullReserved</i> is not zero.
SPERR_DEVICE_BUSY	Hardware device is in use by another thread or process.
SPERR_FORMAT_NOT_SUPPORTED	Current format set by <u>ISpAudio::SetFormat</u> is not supported by the hardware device.

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ISpAudio::SetFormat

ISpAudio::SetFormat sets the format of the audio device.

This method can only be called when the audio device is in the SPAS_CLOSED state. Note that successfully setting the format on a audio device does not necessarily mean the format is supported. An attempt must be made to place the device into a non-closed state (SPAS_STOP, SPAS_PAUSE or SPAS_RUN) to be sure that the device can handle the format.

The format can be retrieved by calling the ISpStreamFormat::GetFormat method.

```
HRESULT SetFormat(
    REFGUID    rguidFmtId,
    const WAVEFORMATEX *pWaveFormatEx
);
```

Parameters*rguidFmtId*

[in] The REFGUID for the format to set.

pWaveFormatEx

[in] Address of the WAVEFORMATEX structure containing the wave file format information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully. See note about supported formats.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pWaveFormatEx</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_DEVICE_BUSY	Device is not in the SPAS_CLOSED state.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Audio stream not initialized.
SPERR_FORMAT_NOT_SUPPORTED	Specified format is not supported.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpAudio::GetStatus

ISpAudio::GetStatus gets the status of the audio device.

Use this method to determine whether the device is running, stopped, closed, or paused. It also determines the size of any buffered data.

```
HRESULT GetStatus(  
    SPAUDIOSTATUS *pStatus  
);
```

Parameters

pStatus
[out] Pointer to the SPAUDIOSTATUS buffer.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>pStatus</i> is invalid.

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ISpAudio::SetBufferInfo

ISpAudio::SetBufferInfo sets the audio stream buffer information.

This method can be called only when the audio device is in the SPAS_CLOSED state. The SPAUDIOBUFFERINFO members must conform to the following restrictions:

SPAudioBufferInfo.ulMsMinNotification may be at most one quarter the size of SPAudioBufferInfo.ulMsBufferSize.

SPAudioBufferInfo.ulMsEventBias can be no larger than SPAudioBufferInfo.ulMsBufferSize.

```
HRESULT SetBufferInfo(
    const SPAUDIOBUFFERINFO *pBuffInfo
);
```

Parameters

pBuffInfo
[in] Pointer to the SPAUDIOBUFFERINFO buffer.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Audio stream not initialized.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pBuffInfo</i> is invalid or the parameters do not meet the criteria described above. Alternately
SPERR_DEVICE_BUSY	Audio device is not in the SPAS_CLOSED state.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpAudio::GetBufferInfo

ISpAudio::GetBufferInfo gets the audio stream buffer information.

```
HRESULT GetBufferInfo(
    SPAUDIOBUFFERINFO *pBuffInfo
);
```

Parameters

pBuffInfo
[out] Pointer to the SPAUDIOBUFFERINFO buffer.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>pBuffInfo</i> is invalid.

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ISpAudio::GetDefaultFormat

ISpAudio::GetDefaultFormat gets the default audio format.

Other formats may be supported by the audio device; this format is guaranteed to work.

```
HRESULT GetDefaultFormat(
    GUID          *pFormatId,
    WAVEFORMATEX **ppCoMemWaveFormatEx
);
```

Parameters

pFormatId

[out] Pointer to the GUID of the default format.

ppCoMemWaveFormatEx

[out] Address of a pointer to the WAVEFORMATEX structure that receives the wave file format information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Stream is uninitialized.
E_POINTER	At least one of <i>pFormatId</i> or <i>pFormatId</i> is invalid or bad.
E_POINTER	<i>pFormatId</i> is invalid.

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ISpAudio::EventHandle

ISpAudio::EventHandle returns a Win32 event handle that applications can use to wait for status changes in the I/O stream.

The handle may use one of the various Win32 wait functions, such as `WaitForSingleObject` or `WaitForMultipleObjects`.

For read streams, set the event when there is data available to read and reset it whenever there is no available data. For write streams, set the event when all of the data has been written to the device, and reset it at any time when there is still data available to be played.

The caller should not close the returned handle, nor should the caller ever use the event handle after calling `Release()` on the audio object. The audio device will close the handle on the final release of

the object.

```
HANDLE EventHandle( void );
```

Parameters

None

Return values

Value	Description
HANDLE	Returns valid event handle.

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ISpAudio::GetVolumeLevel

ISpAudio::GetVolumeLevel passes back the current volume level.

The volume level is on a linear scale from 0 to 10000.

```
HRESULT GetVolumeLevel(  
    ULONG *pLevel  
);
```

Parameters

pLevel
[out] Pointer to the returned volume level.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Audio interface is not initialized.
SPERR_DEVICE_NOT_SUPPORTED	The device is not valid or does not support volumes.
E_POINTER	<i>pulLevel</i> is invalid or bad.
E_INVALIDARG	The argument is invalid or is not the correct size.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpAudio::SetVolumeLevel

ISpAudio::SetVolumeLevel sets the current volume level.

It is on a linear scale from 0 to 10000.

```
HRESULT SetVolumeLevel(
    ULONG    Level
);
```

Parameters

Level
[in] The new volume level.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.

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ISpAudio::GetBufferNotifySize

ISpAudio::GetBufferNotifySize retrieves the audio stream buffer size information. This information is used to determine when the event returned by ISpAudio::EventHandle is set or reset.

For read streams, the event is set if the audio buffered is greater than or equal to the value set in *pcbSize*, otherwise the event information is reset.

For write streams, the event is set if the audio buffered is less than the value set in *pcbSize*, otherwise the event information is reset.

```
HRESULT GetBufferNotifySize(
    ULONG    *pcbSize
);
```

Parameters

pcbSize
[out] Address of the size information, specified in bytes, that is associated with the audio stream buffer.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
E_POINTER	Invalid pointer.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpAudio::SetBufferNotifySize

ISpAudio::SetBufferNotifySize sets the audio stream buffer size information. This information is used to determine when the event returned by ISpAudio::EventHandle is set or reset.

For read streams the event is set if the audio buffered is greater than or equal to the value set in *pcbSize*, otherwise the event information is reset.

For write streams the event is set if the audio buffered is less than the value set in *pcbSize*, otherwise the event information is reset.

```
HRESULT SetBufferNotifySize(  
    ULONG    cbSize  
);
```

Parameters

cbSize
[in] The size, specified in bytes, of the information associated with the audio stream buffer.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpMMSysAudio

ISpMMSysAudio inherits from ISpAudio.

This is the interface to the audio implementation for the standard Windows multimedia layer (wave in and wave out). Audio objects created through an object token do not allow the `ISpMMSysAudio::SetDeviceId` method to work because the token specifies which audio device ID to use. If, for some reason an application wants to associate an audio object with a specific multimedia wave in or wave out device ID, it should use `CoCreateInstance` with `CLSID_SpMMAudioOut` or `CLSID_SpMMAudioIn` and then use the `SetDeviceId` method to select the desired device.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpMMSysAudio Methods

GetDeviceId

Description

Passes back the multimedia device ID being used by the audio object.

SetDeviceId

Sets the multimedia device ID.

GetMMHandle

Passes back a multimedia audio stream handle.

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ISpMMSysAudio::GetDeviceId

ISpMMSysAudio::GetDeviceId passes back the multimedia device ID being used by the audio object.

Initially set this device ID to `WAVE_MAPPER` for instances of `CLSID_SpMMAudioIn` or `CLSID_SpMMAudioOut`, which were created using `CoCreateInstance`. For audio objects created using an object token, the ID will always be a specific wave in or wave out device ID.

```
HRESULT GetDeviceId(  
    UINT *puDeviceId  
);
```

Parameters

puDeviceId
[out] Pointer receiving the device ID.

Return values

Value

`S_OK`

`E_POINTER`

Description

Function completed successfully.

puDeviceId is invalid.

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ISpMMSysAudio::SetDeviceId

ISpMMSysAudio::SetDeviceId sets the multimedia device ID.

This method works only on audio objects that were not created using an object token, and only when the object is in the SPAS_CLOSED state.

```
HRESULT SetDeviceId(
    UINT    uDeviceId
);
```

Parameters

uDeviceId
[in] The device ID of the device to set.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_DEVICE_BUSY	Object is not in the SPAS_CLOSED state.
SPERR_ALREADY_INITIALIZED	Object was created using an object token.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>uDeviceId</i> is invalid. It is not set to WAVE_MAPPER or device does not exist.

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ISpMMSysAudio::GetMMHandle

ISpMMSysAudio::GetMMHandle passes back a multimedia audio devicestream handle.

The audio object must not be in the SPAS_CLOSED state or this call will fail because the multimedia device will not have been opened yet. The caller must not close the passed back handle. The caller must not use the handle either after changing the state of the audio object to SPAS_CLOSED or after releasing the object.

```
HRESULT GetMMHandle(
    void    **pHandle
);
```

Parameters

pHandle
The wave in or wave out device handle.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>pHandle</i> is invalid.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Audio object is in the SPAS_CLOSED state.

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ISpStream

Note: This interface inherits from ISpStreamFormat.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpStream Methods	Description
<u>SetBaseStream</u>	Sets the base address of the audio stream.
<u>GetBaseStream</u>	Retrieves the base address of the audio stream.
<u>BindToFile</u>	Binds the audio stream to the file that it identifies.
<u>Close</u>	Closes the audio stream.

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ISpStream::SetBaseStream

ISpStream::SetBaseStream sets the base address of the audio stream.

```
HRESULT SetBaseStream(
    IStream          *pStream,
    REFGUID          rguidFormat,
    const WAVEFORMATEX *pWaveFormatEx
);
```

Parameters

pStream

Address of the IStream containing the base audio stream data.

rguidFormat

Address of the data format identifier associated with the audio stream.

pWaveFormatEx

Address of the WAVEFORMATEX structure that contains the wave file format information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	The object has not been properly initialized.
SPERR_ALREADY_INITIALIZED	The object has already been initialized.

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ISpStream::GetBaseStream

ISpStream::GetBaseStream retrieves the base address of the audio stream.

```
HRESULT GetBaseStream(  
    IStream **ppStream  
);
```

Parameters

ppStream
Address of a pointer to the IStream that contains the audio stream.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	Invalid pointer.

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ISpStream::BindToFile

ISpStream::BindToFile binds the audio stream to the file that it identifies.

```
HRESULT BindToFile(  
    const WCHAR *pszFileName,  
    SPFILEMODE eMode,  
    const GUID *pFormatId,  
    const WAVEFORMATEX *pWaveFormatEx,  
    ULONGLONG ullEventInterest  
);
```

Parameters*pszFileName*

Address of a null-terminated string containing the file name.

*eMode*Flags of the type SPFILEMODE for the desired file mode.

When opening an audio wav file, specify the mode SPFM_OPEN_READONLY or SPFM_CREATE_ALWAYS, otherwise the other modes will fail.

pFormatId

Address of the data format identifier associated with the stream.

*pWaveFormatEx*Address of the WAVEFORMATEX structure that contains the wave file format information.*ullEventInterest*Flags of type SPEVENTENUM for the desired events.**Return values**

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
SPERR_ALREADY_INITIALIZED	The object has already been initialized.

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ISpStream::Close

ISpStream::Close closes the audio stream. Use this to validate the close operation.**HRESULT Close (void);****Parameters**

None.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpStreamFormat

ISpStreamFormat inherits from IStream.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpStreamFormat Methods

GetFormat

Description

Passes back the cached format of the stream.

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ISpStreamFormat::GetFormat

ISpStreamFormat::GetFormat passes back the cached format of the stream.

```
HRESULT GetFormat(  
    GUID *pguidFormatId,  
    WAVEFORMATEX **ppCoMemWaveFormatEx  
);
```

Parameters

pguidFormatId

The actual format of the stream being used.

ppCoMemWaveFormatEx

Address of a pointer to a WAVEFORMATEX data structure that contains the wave file format information.

Return values

Value

S_OK

Description

Function completed successfully.

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ISpStreamFormatConverter

Methods in Vtable Order

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ISpStreamFormatConverter::SetBaseStream

ISpStreamFormatConverter::SetBaseStream sets the current, or base audio stream.

```

HRESULT SetBaseStream(
    IStreamFormat *pStream,
    BOOL fSetFormatToBaseStreamFormat,
    BOOL fWriteToBaseStream
);

```

Parameters

pStream

[in] Address of an ISpStreamFormat containing the base audio stream data.

fSetFormatToBaseStreamFormat

[in] Flag specifies that the stream will be set to the same format as the base stream.

If TRUE, then format of format converter stream will be set to same format as base stream (set up as a pass-through). If *pStream* = NULL and this is set to TRUE, then format of stream is reset.

fWriteToBaseStream

[in] Flag specifies that the stream will be written to the base stream.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpStreamFormatConverter::GetBaseStream

ISpStreamFormatConverter::GetBaseStream gets the current audio stream.

This parameter can be NULL if that information is not required. Use this method to simply test if there is a stream by calling it and checking for a return code of S_FALSE.

```
HRESULT GetBaseStream(  
    ISpStreamFormat **ppStream  
);
```

Parameters

ppStream
[out] The current base audio stream.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
S_FALSE	No base stream is present.
E_POINTER	Pointer is bad or invalid.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpStreamFormatConverter::SetFormat

ISpStreamFormatConverter::SetFormat sets the base stream format.

```
HRESULT SetFormat(  
    REFGUID rguidFormatIdOfConvertedStream,  
    const WAVEFORMATEX *pWaveFormatExOfConvertedStream  
);
```

Parameters

rguidFormatIdOfConvertedStream

[in] Address of the data format identifier associated with the converted stream.

pWaveFormatExOfConvertedStream

[in] Address of the WAVEFORMATEX structure containing the wave file format information of the converted stream.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpStreamFormatConverter::ResetSeekPosition

ISpStreamFormatConverter::ResetSeekPosition resets the seek position to the start of the stream.

```
HRESULT ResetSeekPosition( void );
```

Parameters

None.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Current stream base is uninitialized.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpStreamFormatConverter::ScaleConvertedT

ISpStreamFormatConverter::ScaleConvertedToBaseOffset converts a stream offset in the converted stream into an offset in the base stream.

```
HRESULT ScaleConvertedToBaseOffset(
    ULONGLONG    ullOffsetConvertedStream,
    ULONGLONG    *pullOffsetBaseStream
);
```

Parameters*ullOffsetConvertedStream*

The offset of the current stream.

pullOffsetBaseStream

The new offset in the base stream.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>pullConvertedOffset</i> is invalid.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	SetBaseStream has not been called successfully.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpStreamFormatConverter::ScaleBaseToConv

ISpStreamFormatConverter::ScaleBaseToConvertedOffset converts an offset in the base stream into an offset in the converted stream.

```
HRESULT ScaleBaseToConvertedOffset(
    ULONGLONG ullOffsetBaseStream,
    ULONGLONG *pullOffsetConvertedStream
);
```

Parameters*ullOffsetBaseStream*

The current offset in the base stream.

pullOffsetConvertedStream

The new offset in the converted stream.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>pullOffsetConvertedStream</i> is bad or invalid.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	<i>ullOffsetBaseStream</i> is less than the initial seek position of the current stream. <i>*pullOffsetConvertedStream</i> is set to 0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	SetBaseStream has not been called successfully.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpTranscript

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpTranscript Methods

GetTranscript

Description

Gets the current transcript.

AppendTranscript

Adds the current text to the transcript.

[This is preliminary documentation and subject to change.]



ISpTranscript::GetTranscript

ISpTranscript::GetTranscript gets the current transcript.

```
HRESULT GetTranscript(  
    WCHAR    **ppszTranscript  
);
```

Parameters

ppszTranscript
[out, string] A pointer to the transcription string.

Return values

Value

S_OK

E_INVALIDARG

E_OUTOFMEMORY

SPERR_UNINITIALIZED

E_POINTER

S_FALSE

FAILED (hr)

Description

Function completed successfully. *ppszTranscript* contains a CoTaskMemAllocated string.

ppszTranscript is bad or invalid.

Exceeded available memory.

Object has not been initialized.

ppszTranscript is bad or invalid.

No transcript is present.

Appropriate error message.

Example

```

HRESULT hr = S_OK;
CComPtr<IStream> cpWavStream;

hr = SPOpenWavFile(L"Created.Wav", NULL, &cpWavStream);
CComQIPtr<ISpTranscript> cpTrans(cpWavStream);
CSpDynamicString dstrTranscript;
cpTrans->GetTranscript(&dstrTranscript);
WCHAR * psz = dstrTranscript;
pVoice->SetInterest(SPFEI_WORDBOUNDARY | SPFEI_END_INPUT_STREAM, 0);
hr = pVoice->SpeakStream(cpWavStream, NULL, 0, SPF_ASYNC, NULL);

while (TRUE)
{
    SPVOICESTATUS Stat;
    pVoice->WaitForNotifyEvent(INFINITE);
    pVoice->GetStatus(&Stat, NULL);
    if (Stat.dwRunningState & SPRS_DONE) break;

    while (static_cast<ULONG>(psz - dstrTranscript) < (Stat.ulInputWordPos + S
    {
        wprintf(L"%lc", *psz++);
    }
}

//Print the remainder (if any)
wprintf(L"%s\n", psz);
pVoice->SetNotifySink(NULL);

```

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ISpTranscript::AppendTranscript

ISpTranscript::AppendTranscript adds the current text to the transcript.

```

HRESULT AppendTranscript(
    const WCHAR *pszTranscript
);

```

Parameters

pszTranscript

[in, string] The text of the transcript. If *pszTranscript* is NULL, then the current transcript is deleted. Otherwise, the text is appended to the current transcript.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pszTranscript</i> is bad or invalid.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

Example

```

HRESULT hr;
CComPtr<IStream> cpWavStream;

// Wrapper for ISpWavStream::Create
hr = SPCreateWavFile(L"Created.Wav", SPDFID_22kHz16BitMono, &cpWavStream);
if (SUCCEEDED(hr))
{
    hr = pVoice->SetOutput(cpWavStream, NULL);
    CComQIPtr<ISpTranscript> cpTrans(cpWavStream);
    cpTrans->AppendTranscript(L"This is a simple sample sentence");

    if (SUCCEEDED(hr))
    {
        //A sample of generated speech written to a WAV file
        hr = pVoice->Speak( L"This is a simple sample sentence.", 0, 0, NULL);
        pVoice->SetOutput(NULL, NULL);
    }
}
//Start the media player on the created file
pVoice->Speak( L"Press the play button to play the recorded audio.", 0, 0, NUL
cpWavStream.Release();
if (SUCCEEDED(hr))
{
    ::ShellExecute(NULL, "open", _T("Created.Wav"), NULL, NULL, SW_SHOWNORMAL)
}

```

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Eventing interfaces

This section provides SAPI 5.0 event information.

- [ISpNotifySource](#)
- [ISpNotifySink](#)
- [ISpNotifyTranslator](#)
- [ISpEventSink](#)
- [ISpEventSource](#)
- [ISpNotifyCallback](#)

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ISpNotifySource

In both speech synthesis and speech recognition, applications receive notifications when words have been spoken or when phrases have been recognized. SAPI components that generate notifications implement an `ISpNotifySource`.

The `ISpNotifySource` and `ISpNotifySink` interfaces by themselves only provide a mechanism for a notification but no information on the events that caused the notification. With an `ISpEventSource` object, an application can retrieve information about the events that caused the notification. An `ISpEventSource` also provides the mechanism to filter and queue events. By default, an application (really an `ISpNotifySink`) receives no notifications from `ISpEventSource` until `SetInterests` has been called to specify on which events to notify or queue.

When an application is notified of an event that is not queued, an application will take measures based on which event sink receives the notification. From context, an application might know exactly what it needs to do, or it may need to interact with the components which sent the notifications. If an application is notified of an event which is queued, then the application will call `ISpEventSource::GetEvents` to retrieve the actual events that caused a notification.

When to Implement

Implement the `ISpNotifySource` interface during initialization to set the default action for how an event source notifies the receiver.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpNotifySource Methods

SetNotifySink

Description

Sets up the instance to make free-threaded calls through `ISpNotifySink::Notify`.

SetNotifyWindowMessage

Sets a window callback function to receive notifications as window messages.

SetNotifyCallbackFunction

Sets a callback function to receive notifications.

SetNotifyCallbackInterface

Enables an object derived from `ISpTask` to receive notifications.

SetNotifyWin32Event

Sets up a Win32 event object to be used by this instance.

WaitForNotifyEvent

A blocking call in response to a SAPI notification event.

GetNotifyEventHandle

Retrieves notifications via Win32 events.

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ISpNotifySource::SetNotifySink

`ISpNotifySource::SetNotifySink` sets up the instance to make free-threaded calls through `ISpNotifySink::Notify`.

```
HRESULT SetNotifySink(  
    ISpNotifySink *pNotifySink  
);
```

Parameters*pNotifySink*

[in] Pointer to the notification method. May be NULL if no default action is required.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_FAIL	Interface not initialized.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpNotifySource::SetNotifyWindowMessage

ISpNotifySource::SetNotifyWindowMessage sets up the instance to send window messages to a specified window.

```
HRESULT SetNotifyWindowMessage (
    HWND      hWnd,
    UINT      Msg,
    WPARAM    wParam,
    LPARAM    lParam
);
```

Parameters*hWnd*

[in] Handle to the window whose message handler function will receive SAPI notifications.

Msg[in] Message number which will be passed into the message handler function of the window *hWnd*.*wParam*[in] *wParam* that will be passed into the message handler function of the window *hWnd*.*lParam*[in] *lParam* that will be passed into the message handler function of the window *hWnd*.**Return values**

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_FAIL	Interface not initialized.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpNotifySource::SetNotifyCallbackFunction

ISpNotifySource::SetNotifyCallbackFunction sets up this instance to send notifications via a standard C-style callback function.

```
HRESULT SetNotifyCallbackFunction(
    SPNOTIFYCALLBACK *pfnCallback,
    WPARAM           wParam,
    LPARAM           lParam
);
```

Parameters

pfnCallback

[in] The notification callback function to be used.

wParam

[in] Constant word value that will be passed to the *pfnCallback* function when it is called.

lParam

[in] Constant long value that will be passed to the *pfnCallback* function when it is called.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_FAIL	Interface not initialized.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpNotifySource::SetNotifyCallbackInterface

ISpNotifySource::SetNotifyCallbackInterface sets up this instance to call the virtual method ISpNotifyCallback::NotifyCallback for notifications.

```
HRESULT SetNotifyCallbackInterface(
    ISpNotifyCallback *pSpCallback,
    WPARAM           wParam,
    LPARAM           lParam
);
```

Parameters

pSpCallback

[in] A pointer to an application-defined implementation of the ISpNotifyCallback interface.

wParam

[in] Constant word value that will be passed to the NotifyCallback method when it is called.

lParam

[in] Constant long value that will be passed to the NotifyCallback method when it is called.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_FAIL	Interface not initialized.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpNotifySource::SetNotifyWin32Event

ISpNotifySource::SetNotifyWin32Event sets up a Win32 event object to be used by this instance.

For an explanation of Win32 event objects, see the Win32 Platform SDK documentation. Once an event object has been initialized for this instance, use either the WaitForNotifyEvent and GetNotifyEventHandle methods. Note that Win32 event objects and SAPI events are different notifications.

```
HRESULT SetNotifyWin32Event ( void );
```

Parameters

None

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_FAIL	Interface not initialized.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpNotifySource::WaitForNotifyEvent

ISpNotifySource::WaitForNotifyEvent is a blocking call in response to a SAPI notification event.

A blocking call returns when a SAPI notification has fired, a timeout has passed or the initialized Win32 event object has signaled. This call is only valid after calling InitWin32Event.

```
HRESULT WaitForNotifyEvent(  
    DWORD dwMilliseconds  
);
```

Parameters

dwMilliseconds
[in] Number of milliseconds for the timeout on a blocking call. If set to INFINITE, there is no timeout.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	InitWin32Event did not return successfully or has not been called.
E_FAIL	Interface not initialized.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpNotifySource::GetNotifyEventHandle

ISpNotifySource::GetNotifyEventHandle retrieves the Win32 event object handle.

```
HANDLE GetNotifyEventHandle ( void );
```

Parameters

None

Return values

Value	Description
Win32 event object	Initialized by InitWin32Event on this <u>ISpNotifyTranslator</u> instance.
NULL	Interface not initialized.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpNotifySink

In both speech synthesis and speech recognition, applications receive notifications when words have been spoken or when phrases have been recognized. SAPI components that generate notifications implement an ISpNotifySource.

The ISpNotifySource and ISpNotifySink interfaces by themselves only provide a mechanism for a notification but no information on the events that caused the notification. With an ISpEventSource object, an application can retrieve information about the events that caused the notification. An ISpEventSource also provides the mechanism to filter and queue events. By default, an application (really an ISpNotifySink) receives no notifications from ISpEventSource until SetInterests has been called to specify on which events to notify or queue.

When an application is notified of an event which is not queued, an application will take measures based on which event sink is receiving the notification. From context an application might know exactly what it needs to do, or it may need to interact with the components which sent the notifications. If an application is notified of an event which is queued, then the application will call ISpEventSource::GetEvents to retrieve the actual events that caused a notification.

When to Implement

Implement the ISpNotifySink interface when an ISpNotifySink object is to be notified.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpNotifySink Methods

Notify

Description

Notifies the ISpNotifySink object.

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ISpNotifySink::Notify

ISpNotifySink::Notify notifies an ISpNotifySink object when an event has occurred.

If a message has not already been posted, this method either sets an event or posts a message to the private window. Often an application will call specific status functions based on the context of where a notification has come from. For instance, an application receiving a notification from an ISpVoice instance can call ISpVoice::GetStatus to find out the most recent cause of a Notify call.

```
HRESULT Notify ( void );
```

Parameters

None

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Object has not been properly initialized.

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ISpNotifyTranslator

ISpNotifyTranslator inherits from ISpNotifySink.

The component CLSID_SpNotify, provides this interface for reuse by implementers of the ISpNotifySource interface. It provides a proxy object to other calls so that a developer does not need to re-address threading issues. Many, but not all, of these methods are identical to those in ISpNotifySource.

When to Use

ISpNotifyTranslator may be used in applications to pass in specific Win32 events.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpNotifyTranslator Methods	Description
<u>InitWindowMessage</u>	Enables a window callback function to receive notifications as window messages.
<u>InitCallback</u>	Enables a callback function to receive notifications.
<u>InitSpNotifyCallback</u>	Enables an object derived from ISpTask to receive notifications.
<u>InitWin32Event</u>	Sets up a Win32 event object to be used by this instance.
<u>Wait</u>	A blocking call in response to a SAPI notification event.
<u>GetEventHandle</u>	Retrieves notifications via Win32 events.

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ISpNotifyTranslator::InitWindowMessage

$$lParam$$

[in] Constant long value that will be passed to the *pfnCallback* function when it is called.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_ALREADY_INITIALIZED	Interface is already initialized.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pfnCallback</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpNotifyTranslator::InitSpNotifyCallback

ISpNotifyTranslator::InitSpNotifyCallback sets up this instance to call the virtual method **ISpNotifyCallback::NotifyCallback** for notifications.

```

HRESULT InitSpNotifyCallback(
    ISpNotifyCallback      *pSpCallback,
    WPARAM                  wParam,
    LPARAM                  lParam
);

```

Parameters

pSpCallback

[in] A pointer to an application-defined implementation of the ISpNotifyCallback interface.

wParam

[in] Constant word value that will be passed to the NotifyCallback method when it is called.

lParam

[in] Constant long value that will be passed to the NotifyCallback method when it is called.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_ALREADY_INITIALIZED	Interface is already initialized.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pSpNotifyCallback</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpNotifyTranslator::InitWin32Event

ISpNotifyTranslator::InitWin32Event sets up a Win32 event object to be used by this instance.

This method is applicable only with objects using Win32 events. For an explanation of Win32 event objects see the Win32 Platform SDK documentation.

Once an event object has been initialized for this instance, then use `WaitForNotifyEvent` and `GetNotifyEventHandle` methods. Win32 event objects and SAPI events are different. It is identical to `ISpNotifySource::SetNotifyWin32Event` except with two additional parameters.

```
HRESULT InitWin32Event (
    [in] HANDLE    hEvent,
    [in] BOOL      fCloseHandleOnRelease
);
```

Parameters

hEvent

Handle of an existing Win32 event object for the application to use with `ISpNotifyTranslator`. An `ISpNotifyTranslator` object will take care of all Win32 event object details. May be `NULL`, in which case an application may call `ISpNotifyTranslator::Wait` to block a thread until a SAPI notification occurs.

fCloseHandleOnRelease

Specifies whether the *hEvent* handle should be closed when the object is released. If *hEvent* is `NULL`, then this ignore this parameter and always close the handle upon release of the object.

Return values

Value	Description
<code>S_OK</code>	Function completed successfully.
<code>SPERR_ALREADY_INITIALIZED</code>	Interface is already initialized.
<code>FAILED(hr)</code>	Appropriate error message.

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ISpNotifyTranslator::Wait

ISpNotifyTranslator::Wait is a blocking call in response to a SAPI notification event.

A blocking call returns when a SAPI notification has fired, a timeout has passed or the initialized WIN32 event object has signaled. This method is applicable only with objects using Win32 events.

```
HRESULT Wait (
    DWORD    dwMilliseconds
);
```

Parameters

dwMilliseconds

[in] Number of milliseconds for the timeout on a blocking call. If set to INFINITE, there is no timeout.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
S_FALSE	The event was not set and the call was timed out.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	InitWin32Event did not return successfully or has not been called.

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ISpNotifyTranslator::GetEventHandle

ISpNotifyTranslator::GetEventHandle returns the Win32 event object handle initialized by InitWin32Event on this ISpNotifyTranslator instance. This method is applicable only with objects using Win32 events.

The handle is not a duplicated handle and should not be closed by the caller.

```
HANDLE GetEventHandle ( void );
```

Parameters

None

Return values

Value	Description
<i>handle</i>	The handle to the event
INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE	Call failed.

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ISpEventSink

This interface allows event sources to send events directly to an event sink through a free-threaded call.

When to Implement

This interface is never used by most applications.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpEventSink Methods

AddEvents

Description

Adds events directly to an event sink.

GetEventInterest

Passes back the event interest for the voice.

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ISpEventSink::AddEvents

ISpEventSink::AddEvents adds events directly to an event sink.

```
HRESULT AddEvents(  
    const SPEVENT *pEventArray,  
    ULONG ulCount  
);
```

Parameters

pEventArray

Pointer to an array of SPEVENT event structures.

ulCount

Number of event structures being passed in.

Return values

Value

S_OK

E_INVALIDARG

FAILED(hr)

Description

Function completed successfully.

pEventArray is bad or invalid

Appropriate error message.

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ISpEventSink::GetEventInterest

ISpEventSink::GetEventInterest passes back the event interest for the voice.

```
HRESULT GetEventInterest(
    ULONGLONG *pullEventInterest
);
```

Parameters

pullEventInterest

[out] Set of flags of type SPEVENTENUM defining the event interest.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	Pointer bad or invalid.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpEventSource

This interface provides functionality for events which can be queued, filtered or can cause a notification to ISpNotifySink.

The ISpEventSource inherits from the ISpNotifySource interface.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpEventSource Methods	Description
<u>SetInterest</u>	Sets the types of events.
<u>GetEvents</u>	Retrieves and removes the queued events.
<u>GetInfo</u>	Returns queuing and interest information about the event.

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ISpEventSource::SetInterest

ISpEventSource::SetInterest sets the type of events which will invoke a notification and become

thread has processed the events and there are no events to be returned. This may be the result of subsequent Notify calls.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_FAIL	Interface not valid.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpEventSource::GetInfo

ISpEventSource::GetInfo passes back the information about the event.

```
HRESULT GetInfo(  
    SPEVENTSOURCEINFO *pInfo  
);
```

Parameters

pInfo

[out] Pointer to a SPEVENTSOURCEINFO structure about the event.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_FAIL	Interface not valid.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpNotifyCallback

Note: This is not a COM interface.

Methods in Vtable Order

Text grammar format

The context-free grammar (CFG) format in SAPI 5.0 defines the structure of grammars and grammar rules. Extensible Markup Language (XML) using the tagging language. The CFG compiler transforms the XML tags defining the grammar elements into a binary format used by speech engines. This compiling process can be performed either before or during application runtime. Speech recognition engines use CFGs to constrain the user's words to words it will recognize.

The following section covers:

- [Text grammar format overview](#)
- [Syntax and terminology](#)
- [Grammar rules](#)
- [Designing grammar rules](#)
- [Using grammar rules](#)

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Text grammar format overview

The Extensible Markup Language (XML) format inside a **GRAMMAR** XML element (block), is an "expert-only-readable" declaration of a grammar that a speech application uses to accomplish the following:

- Improve recognition accuracy by restricting and indicating to an engine what words it should expect.
- Improve translation of recognized speech into application actions. This is made easier by providing "semantic tags," (property name, and value associations) to words/phrases declared inside the grammar.

A **GRAMMAR** XML element (block) appears in a XML source code file. The XML source is compiled into a binary grammar format and is the format used by SAPI during application runtime.

The following section covers:

- [Extensible Markup Language \(XML\)](#)
- [Attributes](#)
- [Contents](#)
- [How SAPI utilizes XML information](#)
- [Frequently used definitions](#)
- [Non-empty concatenated recognition contents](#)

Extensible Markup Language

The textual grammar format is an application of the XML. Every XML element consists of a start tag (<SOME_TAG>) and an end tag (</SOME_TAG>) with a case-sensitive tag name and contents

between these tags. The start tag and the end tag are the same if the element is empty. For example, the tag (<SOME_TAG/>). More information about XML and the XML specification is available at: <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml>.

Attributes

Attributes of an XML element appear inside the start tag. Each attribute is in the form of a name followed by an equal sign followed by a string which must be surrounded by either single or double quotation marks. An attribute of a given name may only appear once in a start tag.

In summary, the literal string cannot contain either < or ' if the string is surrounded by single quotation marks. It may not contain ", if the string is surrounded by double quotation marks. Furthermore, use all ampersand (&) characters only in an entity reference such as & and >. When a literal string is parsed, the resulting replacement text will resolve all entity references such as > into its corresponding text, such as >. In this specification, only the resulting replacement text needs to be defined for attribute value strings. More information about XML and the XML specification is available at: <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml>.

Contents

The contents of an element consists of text or subelements. Formal definitions of valid contents in this specification are provided as regular and "multi-set" expressions. The pseudo-element name "Text" indicates untagged text. With these definitions, the XML specification defines the exact file syntax details.

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How SAPI utilizes XML information

SAPI uses XML content in the following two methods:

1. The SAPI context-free grammar compiler, compiles the XML grammar into a binary grammar format. The compiled binary grammar is loaded into the SAPI runtime environment from a file, memory, or object (.DLL) resource.
2. The speech recognition (SR) engine queries the runtime environment for available grammar information.

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Frequently used definitions

Untagged text declaring a sequence of words that the recognition engine will recognize. Tentatively this text is only the not-necessarily-phonetic representation of words used for reading words whose pronunciation is unknown to the user (for example, for Japanese, kana, not kanji); this form will be called the spelling form. In further definitions in this section, *Text* will be referenced as though it were a pseudo-element.

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Non-empty concatenated recognition contents

The contents of a number of XML elements in this specification such as, the P element, contain a sequence of grammar constructs which are concatenated together (one grammar construct after another). These grammar elements must be recognized in order for the contents defined to be recognized.

The contents must be one of the following (and not both):

Text and any number of L, P, O, or RULEREF elements in any order with at least one L, P, or RULEREF.

For more information on the use of XML grammars, please see the [Syntax and terminology](#) section.

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Syntax and terminology

The tags used for in the Speech Text Grammar Format (STGF) are defined using the following XML syntax:

Element	Attributes	Description
<u>GRAMMAR</u>	LANGID, WORDTYPE, LEXDELIMITER	Grammar definition
<u>DEFINE</u>	None	Defines grammar constants.
<u>ID</u>	NAME, VAL, VALSTR	Defines property name id. (10 bit)
<u>RULE</u>	NAME, ID, TOPLEVEL, EXPORT, INTERPRETER, DYNAMIC, TEMPLATE	Rule definition (<i>non-terminal</i>)
<u>RULEREF</u>	NAME, REFID, OBJECT, URL, PROPNAME, PROPID, VAL, VALSTR, WEIGHT	Rule reference (<i>non-terminal</i>)
<u>PHRASE</u> or <u>P</u>	PROPNAME, PROPID, VAL, VALSTR, PRON, DISP, MIN, MAX, WEIGHT	Phrase

<u>OPT</u> or <u>O</u>	PROPN, NAME, PROPID, VAL, VALNUM, MAX, MIN	Optional phrase
<u>LIST</u> or <u>L</u>	PROPNAME, PROPID, VAL, VALSTR	List of alternate phrase elements.
<u>DICTION</u>	MIN, MAX, PROPID	Transition to a dictation grammar.
<u>RESOURCE</u>	NAME	
<u>TEXTBUFFER</u>	PROPNAME, PROPID, WEIGHT	Transition to a textbuffer grammar.
<u>WILDCARD</u>	None	Garbage identifier for one or more non-silence sounds.

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GRAMMAR

Grammar definition

The top-level XML element containing all other XML elements needed to declare one grammar.

Tag name: GRAMMAR
Contents: One or more RULE elements.
Contents (formally): <RULE>+, <DEFINE>?

Attributes:

LANGID

String specifying the language identifier associated with the grammar. The language identifier is specified as a hexadecimal value. For example, the LANGID for English (US) expressed in the hexadecimal form is 0x0409.

WORDTYPE

String specifying the grammar word type. One of the grammar word types specified in the SPGRAMMARWORDTYPE enumeration sequence. **Note:** Only SPWT_LEXICAL is supported in this release of SAPI.

LEXDELIMITER

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DEFINE

The DEFINE tag specifies a group of ID tags.

Attributes:

None.

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ID

The ID tag defines named constants for RULE, PROPNAME elements.

Attributes:

NAME

The name of the property id to be defined. Single or double quotation marks surround valid entries.

VAL

Integer value associated with NAME in the range of 0 to 1023.

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RULE

Rule definition (*non-terminal*)

Defines a grammar rule, (non-terminal in CFG terminology) only for use internally within a grammar. A rule defined in a RULE element cannot be referenced by another grammar and cannot be activated or deactivated at runtime. For more information on grammar types, see SPCFGRULEATTRIBUTES. The tag name is RULE, the contents must be non-empty concatenated recognition contents and the attributes are as follows:

Attributes:

NAME

(*Required*) Textual case-sensitive name of rule to be referenced internally and externally to this grammar. These rules may be activated and deactivated at runtime. Other grammars reference these rules. The replacement text string resulting from this attribute value must satisfy the requirements for a rule name in the binary grammar format. The name must be unique within a grammar.

ID

Specifies the constant value or VARIANT type (VT_UI4) identifying the RULE.

TOPLEVEL

Attribute that indicates that this is a top-level rule. Activate and deactivate top-level rules individually by the application. The value of this attribute, either "ACTIVE" or "INACTIVE" (default) indicates whether or not the rule should be active after loading.

Note: When a grammar rule is imported by another grammar rule, the "INACTIVE" state of a rule is assumed.

EXPORT

Specifies if the rule can be imported by another grammar rule. Set the attribute value to either 0 or 1 to control the state of this rule. For example, set the attribute to EXPORT="1" to enable other grammar rules to import the rule; set the attribute to EXPORT="0" when the rule is not intended to be imported by another rule.

INTERPRETER

Value indicating whether this is an interpreted grammar rule. Set the attribute value to either 0 or 1 to control the state of this rule. For example, set the attribute to INTERPRETER="1", to indicate this is an interpreted rule; set the attribute to INTERPRETER="0" when the grammar rule is not intended as an interpreted rule.

DYNAMIC

0054836 123000

Value indicating whether this is a dynamic rule. Set the attribute value to either 0 or 1 to control the state of this rule. For example, set the attribute to DYNAMIC="1", to use the rule dynamically; set the attribute to DYNAMIC="0" when the rule is not intended for dynamic use.

Note: When specifying that a grammar RULE be used dynamically, its contents must be empty. When a grammar RULE is dynamic its contents are modifiable.

TEMPLATE

Specifies the contents of the RULE attribute are replaced by the string value of the PROPNAME. For example, TEMPLATE="\$PROPNAME\$" is replaced by the contents of PROPNAME.

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RULEREF

Rule reference (*non-terminal*)

Use this element inside the contents of a rule definition (RULE) to reference another defined rule.

Tag name: RULEREF
Contents: Empty (no contents)

Attributes:

NAME

Specifies the name of the referenced rule. A rule that has not yet been declared in the file may be referenced.

REFID

Constant value or VARIANT type (VT_UI4) identifying the RULEREF.

OBJECT

Specifies the class identifier (CLSID) or programmatic identifier (ProgID) that is associated with the RULEREF.

URL

Specifies that the referenced rule should be loaded from a stored file, resource, or Internet location.

file://directory_name/some_file_name.xml
 res://directory_name/some_resource.dll
 http://www.microsoft.com/some_resource.dll

PROPNAME

(Optional) except if a VAL attribute is present.

The case-sensitive and possibly non-unique name of zero length whose XML replacement text (see XML attribute syntax above) is the semantic property name to be associated with recognition of this rule in the context of wherever this tag reference is present. Wherever this rule reference element is present, all property name/value pairs recognized by this rule will add PROPNAME to the front of the property name followed by a period.

PROPID

(Optional) The identifier of the PROPNAME element.

VAL

(Optional) Semantic value for property specified by attribute PROPNAME.

The recognized text of this rule reference will be used as the property value if this attribute is omitted when a PROPNAME is present.

VALSTR

(Optional) String containing the identifier of the VAL element.

WEIGHT

Specifies the relative list position of the RULEREF and is expressed as a float value.

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PHRASE or P

Phrase

The tag name is P, the contents must be non-empty, concatenated, recognition contents (as defined above). These attributes are:

Attributes:

PROPNAME

The replacement text (see XML attribute syntax above) of this attribute value is the name of the semantic property to be associated with the recognition of this expression.

PROPID

(Optional) The identifier of the PROPNAME element.

VAL

(Optional) Semantic value for property specified by attribute PROPNAME.

VALSTR

(Optional) String containing the value identifier of the property.

PRON

Specifies a pronunciation for a single text word in the SAPI phoneme set. For more phoneme related information, please see the [American English phoneme representation](#) section.

DISP

Specifies the string contents of the display form of a text phrase element. The string containing the display form can be from zero to 255 characters in length.

MIN

(Optional) The default value for this is 1. The valid range of values for this is 0 to 255 and must be less than the value specified in MAX. **Note:** The value specified by MAX will be used when the specified MIN value is greater than the MAX value.

MAX

(Optional) The default value for this is 1. The valid range of values for this is 1 to 255, or indicated by "INF" in text.

This value indicates the maximum number of times valid recognitions of this element's contents may be recognized repeatedly. A value "INF" indicates that any number of recognitions may occur.

WEIGHT

Specifies the relative list position of the PHRASE and is expressed as a float value.

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OPT or O

Optional phrase

This element is similar to the P element. The exception being that the O element is optional. An associated property name and value pair will be generated only if the contents of this element are recognized.



The replacement text (see XML attribute syntax above) of this attribute value is the name of the semantic property to be associated with the recognition of this expression.


(Optional) The identifier of the PROPNAME element.

(Optional) Semantic value for the property specified by attribute PROPNAME.

(Optional) String containing the value identifier of the PROPNAME element.

(Optional) The default value for this is 1. The valid range of values for this is 1 to 255, or indicated by "INF" in text.

(Optional) The default value for this is 1. The valid range of values for this is 0 to 255 and must be less than the value specified in MAX. **Note:** The value specified by MAX will be used when the specified MIN value is greater than the MAX value.

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List of alternate phrase elements

Tag name: L

Contents (formally): P+, L, RULEREF

The replacement text (see XML attribute syntax above) of this attribute value is the name of the semantic property to be associated with the recognition of this expression.

(Optional) The identifier of the PROPNAME element.

(Optional) Semantic value for the property specified by attribute PROPNAME.

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Specifies the grammar node is a dictation grammar.

PROPNAME

The case-sensitive and possibly non-unique name of zero length whose XML replacement text (see XML attribute syntax above) is the semantic property name to be associated with recognition of this rule in the context of wherever this tag reference is present. Wherever this rule reference element is present, all property name/value pairs recognized by this rule will add PROPNAME to the front of the property name followed by a period.

Specifies the dictated text.

(Optional) The identifier of the PROPNAME element.

(Optional) The default value for this is 1. The valid range of values for this is 0 to 255 and must be less than the value specified in MAX. **Note:** The value specified by MAX will be used when the specified MIN value is greater than the MAX value.

(Optional) The default value for this is 1. The valid range of values for this is 1 to 255, or indicated by "INF" in text.

This value indicates the maximum number of times valid recognitions of this element's contents may be recognized repeatedly. A value "INF" indicates that any number of recognitions may occur.

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Specifies the grammar node is a resource grammar.

NAME

The text string containing the NAME and VALUE information associated with this resource.

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Specifies the grammar is from a null-terminated string.

PROPNAME

(Optional) except if a VAL attribute is present.

The case-sensitive and possibly non-unique name of zero length whose XML replacement text (see XML attribute syntax above) is the semantic property name to be associated with recognition of this rule in the context of wherever this tag reference is present. Wherever this rule reference element is present, all property name/value pairs recognized by this rule will add PROPNAME to the front of the property name followed by a period.

VAL

(Optional) Semantic value for the property specified by attribute PROPNAME.

PROPID

(Optional) The identifier of the TEXTBUFFER grammar element.

WEIGHT

Specifies the relative list position of the TEXTBUFFER grammar and is expressed as a float value.

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WILDCARD

Specifies a garbage word identifier for one or more non-silence sounds.

Attributes:

None

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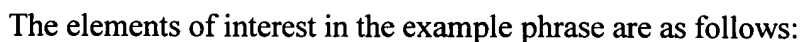
Grammar rules

Grammar rules are elements that SAPI 5.0 compliant recognition engines use to restrict the possible word or sentence choices during the speech recognition process. Recognition engines use grammar rules to control the elements of sentence construction by utilizing the predetermined list of recognized word or phrase choices. This list of recognized words or phrase choices contained in the grammar rules forms the basis of the recognition engine vocabulary.

The phrase or sentence uses each grammar rule element to determine the recognition path.

For example, examine the phrase describing travel plans, "I would like to travel from Seattle to New York," and note that there are elements that determine the resulting information. In this example, a person is planning to fly to New York from Seattle. This is a very simple illustration of what could be a very complex problem. Determining the same travel plans without limiting the method, direction, and travel destination would result in an infinite number of travel options.

The resulting information can be determined by restricting the available choices for a given sentence. Through this method, the resulting information can be composed only from certain available choices, thus eliminating the possibility of an infinite number of travel plan combinations.



- I would like to travel from Seattle to New York.**

The complexity of parsing the same sentence increases exponentially without using a defined set of choices. Imagine the possible number of combination in a sentence that is not restricted to a finite list of combinations. For example, examine the possible choice combinations by moving the mouse over the following sentence.

file:///C:/WINDOWS/TEMP/~hh2B1B.htm

"I want to—(unknown travel method)—(unknown travel direction)—(unknown city)—(unknown travel direction) (unknown city)." The amount of predictable information is significantly reduced without the ability to constrain the available choices within a sentence.

Grammar rules apply to the following:

TOPLEVEL

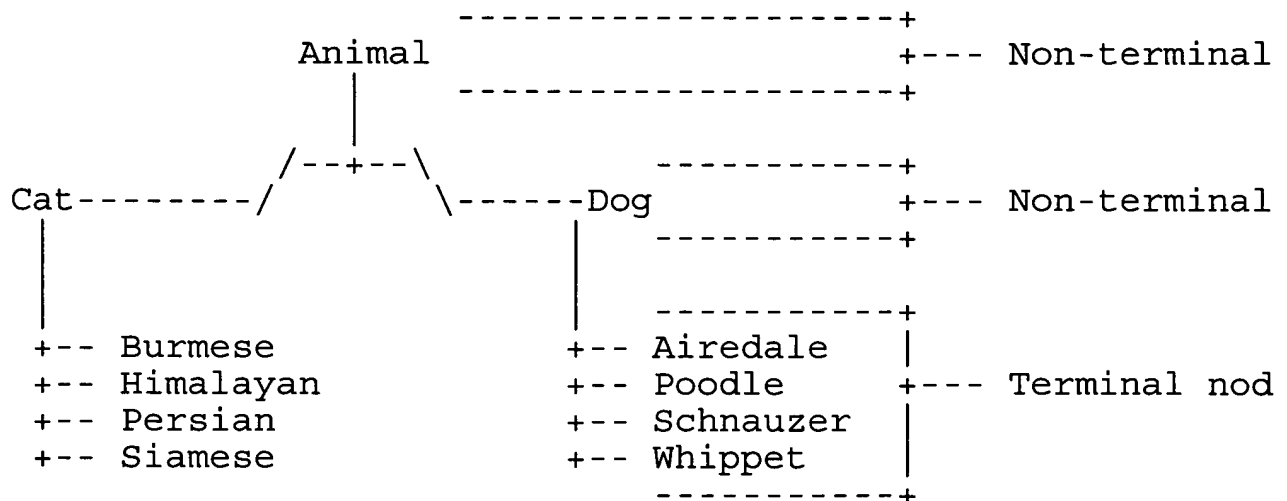
A grammar tagged as TOPLEVEL can be in an active or inactive state. The rules that import a grammar can override the activation state of a rule. This conditional state can be configured dynamically at runtime. If an inactive grammar is included in another grammar or grammar rule, ignore the inactive state. When a rule is activated, a speech recognition engine will accept only speech satisfying at least one of the active rules contained in the loaded grammar.

Non-terminal

A grammar node is considered to be non-terminal if it is the beginning of a choice selection or a group of choice selections. For example, the grammar node Dog is non-terminal when the subsequent choice selections are types of dogs. This type of grammar is defined as non-terminal because of its choice selections.

Terminal

A grammar node is considered to be terminal if it's the only word in the recognized vocabulary which can be spoken. Using the Dog example above, terminal grammar nodes are the type of dogs.



The text format grammar XML tags follow block scope methods that are similar to HTML tags. That is, each tag has an opening tag and a corresponding closing tag. There is more information about XML syntax in the [Syntax and terminology](#) section.

XML tag syntax

```

<sometag NAME="some_name"
VAL="some_value">
</sometag>

```

Contents

Start of "sometag" tag scope which includes the name and value information.
End of the "sometag" scope.

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[This is preliminary documentation and subject to change.]



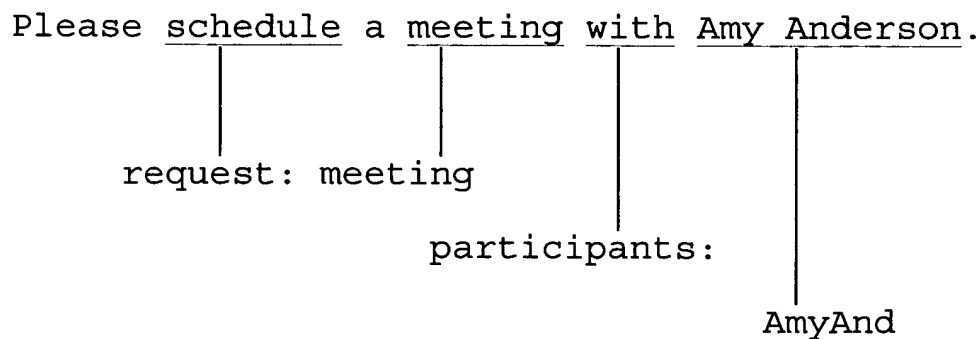
Designing grammar rules

Speech applications often use context-free grammars (CFG) to parse the recognizer output and in some instances, to act as the recognizer's language model. A speech recognition engine uses the CFG to constrain the words it will recognize that are contained in the user's utterance. If the CFG is augmented with semantic information (property names and property values as explained below), then a SAPI component converts the recognized word string into a name/value-meaning representation. The application then uses the meaning representation to control its part of the conversation with the user.

For example, the phrase *"Please schedule a meeting with Amy Anderson"* could be annotated as follows:

Phrase element	Grammar element	Conte
"schedule a meeting"	"request: meeting"	// attri
"with"	"participants:"	// only
"Amy Anderson"	"<email alias>"	// value

Defining the different grammar element components could result in the following:



The example sentence "Please schedule a meeting with Amy Anderson" generates the following SAPI 5.0 grammar:

```

<RULE TOPLEVEL=ACTIVE>
  <P PROPNAME="request" VAL="meeting">schedule a meet
  
```

```

<P>with</P>
<LN PROPNAME="participants">
  <PN VAL="AmyAnd">Amy Anderson</PN>
  <PN VAL="tbremer">Ted Bremer</PN>
  <PN VAL="fralee">Frank Lee</PN>
  <PN VAL="crandall">Cynthia Randall</PN>
  <PN VAL="swhite">Suki White</PN>
  <PN VAL="kyoshida">Kim Yoshida</PN>
</LN>
</RULE>

```

The result of saying the example sentence "Please schedule a meeting with Amy Anderson" would be as follows:

request:meeting

participants:AmyAnd

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Using grammar rules

Grammar rules define sentence contents and phrase elements. Each grammar and grammar element determines the recognition engine's ability to effectively construct phrase elements. Phrases and sub-expressions are commonly represented by a separate rule and combined into larger phrases and sentences with higher level rules. For more information, see the [Grammar rules](#) section.

The following example illustrates how to implement a grammar for a game of solitaire.

```

<GRAMMAR LANGID="1033">
  <DEFINE>
    <ID NAME="FROM" VAL="1"/>
    <ID NAME="TO" VAL="2"/>
    <ID NAME="SUIT" VAL="3"/>
    <ID NAME="COLOR" VAL="4"/>
    <ID NAME="RANK" VAL="5"/>
    <ID NAME="ColorRed" VAL="11101"/>
    <ID NAME="ColorBlack" VAL="10011"/>
  </DEFINE>
  <RULE NAME="newgame" TOPLEVEL="ACTIVE">
    <P>new +game</P><O>-please</O>
  </RULE>
  <RULE NAME="playcard" TOPLEVEL="ACTIVE" EXPORT="1">

```

```

<RULE NAME="playcard" TOPLEVEL="ACTIVE" EXPORT="1">
  <O>please</O>
  <P>play the</P>
  <O>...</O>
  <RULEREf REF="card"/>
  <O>please</O>
</RULE>
<RULE NAME="movecard" TOPLEVEL="ACTIVE">
  <O>please</O>
  <P>
    <L>
      <P>move</P>
      <P>put</P>
    </L>
    <P>the</P>
  </P>
  <RULEREf PROPNAME="from" PROPID="FROM" NAME="card"/>
  <O>
    <L>
      <P>on</P>
      <P>to</P>
    </L>
    <P>the</P>
    <RULEREf PROPNAME="to" PROPID="TO" NAME="card"/>
  </O>
  <O>please</O>
</RULE>
<RULE NAME="card">
  <L>
    <P>
      <LN PROPNAME="color" PROPID="COLOR">
        <PN VAL="ColorRed">red</PN>
        <PN VAL="ColorBlack">black</PN>
      </LN>
      <RULEREf NAME="rank"/>
    </P>
    <P>
      <RULEREf NAME="rank"/>
    <O>
      <P>of</P>
      <LN PROPNAME="suit" PROPID="SUIT">
        <PN VAL="0">clubs</PN>
        <PN VAL="1">hearts</PN>
        <PN VAL="2">diamonds</PN>
        <PN VAL="3">spades</PN>
      </LN>
    </O>
  </P>
  <LN PROPNAME="suit" PROPID="SUIT">
    <PN VAL="0">club</PN>

```

```

        <PN VAL="1">heart</PN>
        <PN VAL="2">diamond</PN>
        <PN VAL="3">spade</PN>
    </LN>
</L>
</RULE>
<RULE NAME="rank">
    <LN PROPNAME="rank" PROPID="RANK">
        <PN VAL="1">ace</PN>
        <PN VAL="2">two</PN>
        <PN VAL="3">three</PN>
        <PN VAL="4">four</PN>
        <PN VAL="5">five</PN>
        <PN VAL="6">six</PN>
        <PN VAL="7">seven</PN>
        <PN VAL="8">eight</PN>
        <PN VAL="9">nine</PN>
        <PN VAL="10">ten</PN>
        <PN VAL="11">jack</PN>
        <PN VAL="12">queen</PN>
        <PN VAL="13">king</PN>
        <PN VAL="12">lady</PN>
        <PN VAL="13">emperor</PN>
    </LN>
</RULE>
</GRAMMAR>

```

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Microsoft Speech SDK
with SAPI 5.0



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ISpGrammarBuilder

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpGrammarBuilder Methods

ResetGrammar

Description

Resets all grammar rules and specifies an optional grammar.

GetRule

Retrieves grammar rule information.

ClearRule

Removes the state information associated with a grammar rule.

CreateNewState

Creates a new state in the same grammar rule.

AddWordTransition

Changes a phrase from the display form and adds each word individually to the grammar.

AddRuleTransition**AddResource****Commit**

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Example application of ISpGrammarBuilder

The code example below illustrates an implementation of the ISpGrammarBuilder interface.

```
TPR t_IspGrammarBuilder_ThankYouExample(ISpGrammarBuilder* pGrammarBuilder, LPCSTR
{
    // This test implement a small but compete example application using
    // ISpGrammarBuilder
    // THANKYOU ::= THANK (YOU)?
    // THANK ::= Thanks
    // THANK ::= Thank you (very much)?
    // YOU ::= Mary | Mike | Sam

    HRESULT hr = S_OK;
    int tpr = TPR_PASS;

    SPSTATEHANDLE hStateTHANK;           // the starting node of rule THANK
    SPSTATEHANDLE hStateThank1;
    SPSTATEHANDLE hStateThank2;
    SPSTATEHANDLE hStateThank3;
    SPSTATEHANDLE hStateYOU;             // the starting node of rule YOU
    SPSTATEHANDLE hStateTHANKYOU;        // the starting node of rule THANKYOU
    SPSTATEHANDLE hStateThankYou1;
    CSpCoTaskMemPtr<SPBINARYGRAMMAR> cpBinaryGrammar;

    // define rule THANK
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->GetRule(L"THANK", 1, 0, TRUE, &hStateTHANK);
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->CreateNewState(hStateTHANK, &hStateThank1);)
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->CreateNewState(hStateTHANK, &hStateThank2);)
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->CreateNewState(hStateTHANK, &hStateThank3);)
    // THANK ::= Thanks
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateTHANK, NULL, L"Thank
    // THANK ::= Thank you (very much)?
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateTHANK, hStateThank1,
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateThank1, hStateThank2
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateThank2, hStateThank3
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateThank3, NULL, L"much
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateThank2, NULL, NULL,

    // define rule YOU
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->GetRule(L"YOU", 2, 0, TRUE, &hStateYOU););
    // YOU ::= Mary | Mike | Sam
    // TODO: property?
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateYOU, NULL, L"Mary",
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateYOU, NULL, L"Mike",
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateYOU, NULL, L"Sam", L

    // define rule THANKYOU
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->GetRule(L"THANKYOU", 3, SPRAF_TopLevel, TRUE
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->CreateNewState(hStateTHANKYOU, &hStateThanky
```

```

// THANKYOU ::= THANK (YOU)?
DOCHECKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddRuleTransition(hStateTHANKYOU, hStateThan
DOCHECKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddRuleTransition(hStateThankYou1, NULL, hSt
DOCHECKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateThankYou1, NULL, NUL

// TODO: loop?

hr = pGrammarBuilder->Commit(0);
CheckHr(hr, tpr, "Example failed when Commit(0).");

return tpr;
}

```

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ISpGrammarBuilder::ResetGrammar

ISpGrammarBuilder::ResetGrammar resets all grammar rules and specifies an optional grammar.

```

HRESULT ResetGrammar(
    LANGID    NewLanguage
);

```

Parameters

NewLanguage

[in] Language identifier associated with the grammar rule.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Example

The following code snippet illustrates the use of **ResetGrammar**.

```

{
    HRESULT hr = S_OK;
    int tpr = TPR_PASS;

    //=====
    TEST_TOPIC = "ResetGrammar when no rules";
    //=====
    hr = pGrammarBuilder->ResetGrammar(1033);
    CheckHr(hr, tpr, TEST_TOPIC);

    //=====
    TEST_TOPIC = "Set language to default user language";
    //=====
    hr = pGrammarBuilder->ResetGrammar(SpGetUserDefaultUILanguage());
    CheckHr(hr, tpr, TEST_TOPIC);
}

```

```
//=====
TEST_TOPIC = "Set language to non-english";
//=====
hr = pGrammarBuilder->ResetGrammar(MAKELANGID(LANG_CHINESE, SUBLANG_CHINESE_SI)
CheckHr(hr, tpr, TEST_TOPIC);
hr = pGrammarBuilder->ResetGrammar(MAKELANGID(LANG_JAPANESE, SUBLANG_DEFAULT))
CheckHr(hr, tpr, TEST_TOPIC);

return tpr;
}
```

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ISpGrammarBuilder::GetRule

ISpGrammarBuilder::GetRule retrieves grammar rule information.

```
HRESULT GetRule(
    const WCHAR      *pszRuleName,
    DWORD            dwRuleId,
    DWORD            dwAttributes,
    BOOL             fCreateIfNotExist,
    SPSTATEHANDLE     *phInitialState
);
```

Parameters

pszRuleName

[in] Address of the null-terminated string containing the grammar rule name. If NULL, no search is made for the name.

dwRuleId

[in] Grammar rule identifier. If zero, no search is made for the rule ID.

dwAttributes

[in] Grammar rule attributes.

fCreateIfNotExist

[in] Boolean indicating that the grammar rule is to be created if one does not currently exist. TRUE allows the creation; FALSE does not.

phInitialState

[out] The initial state of the rule. May be NULL.

Return values

Value

S_OK

E_INVALIDARG

E_OUTOFMEMORY

SPERR_RULE_NOT_FOUND

SPERR_RULE_NAME_ID_CONFLICT

FAILED(hr)

Description

Function completed successfully.

At least *pszRuleName* *phInitialState* is invalid or bad. Alternately, *pszRuleName* is NULL or *dwRuleId* is zero.

Not enough memory to complete operation.

No rule matching the specified criteria can be found.

More than one rule with the same name and ID was found.

Appropriate error message.

Example

The following code snippet illustrates the use of `GetRule`.

```

HRESULT hr = S_OK;
SPSTATEHANDLE hState;

//=====
TEST_TOPIC = "Create a rule with id";
//=====
hr = pGrammarBuilder->GetRule(L"rule1", 1, SPRAF_Dynamic, TRUE, &hState);
//Check return value

//=====
TEST_TOPIC = "Create a rule without id";
//=====
hr = pGrammarBuilder->GetRule(L"rule2", 0, SPRAF_Dynamic, TRUE, &hState);
//Check return value

//=====
TEST_TOPIC = "Get an existing rule by id";
//=====
hr = pGrammarBuilder->GetRule(L"rule1", 1, SPRAF_Dynamic, TRUE, &hState);
//Check return value

//=====
TEST_TOPIC = "Get an existing rule by name";
//=====
hr = pGrammarBuilder->GetRule(L"rule1", 0, SPRAF_Dynamic, TRUE, &hState);
//Check return value

```

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ISpGrammarBuilder::ClearRule

ISpGrammarBuilder::ClearRule removes the state information associated with a grammar rule.

```

HRESULT ClearRule(
    SPSTATEHANDLE hState
);

```

Parameters

hState

Return values

Value	Description
<code>S_OK</code>	Function completed successfully.
<code>FAILED(hr)</code>	Appropriate error message.

Example

The following code snippet illustrates the use of ClearRule.

```
{
    HRESULT hr = S_OK;
    int tpr = TPR_PASS;

    SPSTATEHANDLE hInit;
    SPSTATEHANDLE hState;
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->GetRule(L"rule1", 1, 0, TRUE, &hInit));

    //=====
    TEST_TOPIC = "ClearRule using hInitState";
    //=====
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->CreateNewState(hInit, &hState));
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hInit, hState, L"word", NU
    hr = pGrammarBuilder->ClearRule(hInit);
    CheckHr(hr, tpr, TEST_TOPIC);
    hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hInit, hState, L"word", NULL, SPWT_LEX
    CompareHr(hr, E_INVALIDARG, tpr, CatMsg(TEST_TOPIC, ": not really cleared.));

    //=====
    TEST_TOPIC = "ClearRule using hState != hInit";
    //=====
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->CreateNewState(hInit, &hState));
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hInit, hState, L"word", NU
    hr = pGrammarBuilder->ClearRule(hState);
    CheckHr(hr, tpr, TEST_TOPIC);
    hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hInit, hState, L"word", NULL, SPWT_LEX
    CompareHr(hr, E_INVALIDARG, tpr, CatMsg(TEST_TOPIC, ": not really cleared.));

    return tpr;
}
```

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ISpGrammarBuilder::CreateNewState

ISpGrammarBuilder::CreateNewState creates a new state in the same grammar rule.

```
HRESULT CreateNewState(
    SPSTATEHANDLE hState,
    SPSTATEHANDLE *phState
);
```

Parameters

- hState*
Handle to the grammar rule information.
- phState*
Address of the handle containing the grammar rule state information.

Return values

Value	Description
-------	-------------

0051836 - 12/28/00

S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Example

The following code snippet illustrates the use of CreateNewState.

```
{
    HRESULT hr = S_OK;
    int tpr = TPR_PASS;

    SPSTATEHANDLE hInit;
    DOCHECKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->GetRule(L"rule1", 1, 0, TRUE, &hInit));

    //=====
    TEST_TOPIC = "CreateNewState using the hInitState";
    //=====
    SPSTATEHANDLE hState;
    hr = pGrammarBuilder->CreateNewState(hInit, &hState);
    CheckHr(hr, tpr, TEST_TOPIC);

    //=====
    TEST_TOPIC = "CreateNewState using hState != hInit";
    //=====
    SPSTATEHANDLE hState2;
    hr = pGrammarBuilder->CreateNewState(hState, &hState2);
    CheckHr(hr, tpr, TEST_TOPIC);

    return tpr;
}
```

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ISpGrammarBuilder::AddWordTransition

ISpGrammarBuilder::AddWordTransition changes a phrase from the display form and adds each word individually to the grammar. Inverse text normalization is performed on the phrase before adding words to the grammar.

```
HRESULT AddWordTransition(
    SPSTATEHANDLE hFromState,
    SPSTATEHANDLE hToState,
    const WCHAR *psz,
    const WCHAR *pszSeperators,
    SPGRAMMARWORDTYPE eWordType,
    float Weight,
    const SPPROPERTYINFO *pPropInfo
);
```

Parameters

hFromState

Handle of the "from" word transition state information.

00622T "9E8T5Z60

Handle of the "from" word transition state information.

hToState

Handle of the "to" word transition state information.

psz

Address of a null-terminated string containing the transition information. If the value in *psz* is NULL, the contents of *psz* is an epsilon.

pszSeperators

Address of a null-terminated string containing the transition word separation characters.

pszSeperators points to a single word if this value is NULL, or else *pszSeperators* specifies the valid separator characters.

eWordType

The SPGRAMMARWORDTYPE enumeration that specifies the grammar type. Currently, only valid SPWT_LEXICAL is supported.

Weight

Value specifying the grammar rule weight information.

pPropInfo

The SPPROPERTYINFO structure containing property name and value information that is associated with the grammar.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	At least one of <i>psz</i> , <i>pszSeperators</i> , or <i>pPropInfo</i> is invalid or bad. Alternately <i>eWordType</i> is a value other than SPWT_LEXICAL.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Example

The following code snippet illustrates the use of AddWordTransition.

```
{
    HRESULT hr = S_OK;

    SPSTATEHANDLE hStateHello;
    SPSTATEHANDLE hStateHello1;
    SPSTATEHANDLE hStateBye;
    SPSTATEHANDLE hStateBye1;

    //=====
    TEST_TOPIC = "Add word transition from normal state to NULL state (end of rule
    //=====
    // define a new rule whose initial state is hState

    if (s_fVerifyEmptyRule)
    {
        hr = pGrammarBuilder->Commit(0);
        //Check return value
    }

    // add a word transition from hStateHello to NULL
    hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateHello, NULL, L"Hello", L" ", SPW
```

```

//Check return value

hr = pGrammarBuilder->Commit(0);
//Check return value

//=====
TEST_TOPIC = "Add word transition from a 'fly' state which is not connected to
//=====
SPSTATEHANDLE hStateFly;

hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateFly, NULL, L"fly", NULL, SPWT_LE
//Check return value

if(s_fVerifyFlyState)
{
    hr = pGrammarBuilder->Commit(0);
    //Check return value
}

//=====
TEST_TOPIC = "Add word transition to non-NULL state";
//=====
if(s_fVerifyEmptyRule)
{
    hr = pGrammarBuilder->Commit(0);
    //Check return value
}

// add word transitions from hStateBye to hStateBye1 then to NULL
hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateBye, hStateBye1, L"Good", L" ",
//Check return value

hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateBye1, NULL, L"bye", L" ", SPWT_L
//Check return value

hr = pGrammarBuilder->Commit(0);
CheckHr(hr, tpr, CatMsg(TEST_TOPIC, ": Commit(0)"));

//=====
TEST_TOPIC = "Add additional word transition to a node";
//=====
hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateHello, NULL, L"Hi", L" ", SPWT_L
//Check return value

hr = pGrammarBuilder->Commit(0);
//Check return value

//=====
TEST_TOPIC = "Add duplicate word transition to a different node";
//=====
// add duplicate word transition from hStateHello to newNode
hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateHello, hStateHello1, L"Hi", L" "
//Check return value

hr = pGrammarBuilder->Commit(0);
//Check return value

// now finish this rule
hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateHello1, NULL, L"there", L" ", SP
//Check return value

hr = pGrammarBuilder->Commit(0);
//Check return value

//=====
TEST_TOPIC = "Add duplicate word transition to the same NULL node";
//=====
hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateHello, NULL, L"Hi", L" ", SPWT_L

```

```
//Check return value

//=====
TEST_TOPIC = "Add duplicate word transition to the same non-NULL node";
//=====
hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hStateHello, hStateHello1, L"Hi", L" "
//Check return value
```

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ISpGrammarBuilder::AddRuleTransition

```
HRESULT AddRuleTransition(
    SPSTATEHANDLE hFromState,
    SPSTATEHANDLE hToState,
    SPSTATEHANDLE hRule,
    float Weight,
    const SPPROPERTYINFO *pPropInfo
);
```

Parameters

hFromState

Handle of the "from" rule transition state information.

hToState

Handle of the "to" rule transition state information.

hRule

Handle of the grammar rule's initial state.

Weight

Value specifying the grammar rule weight information.

pPropInfo

The SPPROPERTYINFO structure containing property name and value information associated with the grammar.

Return values

Value

S_OK

E_INVALIDARG

E_OUTOFMEMORY

FAILED(hr)

Description

Function completed successfully.

The grammar nodes rule state are the not the same.

Not enough memory to complete operation.

Appropriate error message.

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ISpGrammarBuilder::AddResource

ISpGrammarBuilder::AddResource

```

HRESULT AddResource(
    SPSTATEHANDLE    hRuleState,
    const WCHAR      *pszResourceName,
    const WCHAR      *pszResourceValue
);

```

Parameters*hRuleState*

[in] Handle of the rule state information.

pszResourceName

[in] Address of a null-terminated string specifying the resource name information.

pszResourceValue

[in] Address of a null-terminated string specifying the resource value information.

Return values**Value**

S_OK

FAILED(hr)

Description

Function completed successfully.

Appropriate error message.

Example

The following code snippet illustrates the use of AddResource.

```

{
    HRESULT hr = S_OK;
    int tpr = TPR_PASS;

    SPSTATEHANDLE hInit;
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->GetRule(L"rule1", 1, 0, TRUE, &hInit));
    SPSTATEHANDLE hState;
    DOCKECHKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->CreateNewState(hInit, &hState));

    //=====
    TEST_TOPIC = "AddResource using the hInitState";
    //=====
    hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddResource(hInit, L"ResName1", L"ResValue1");
    CheckHr(hr, tpr, TEST_TOPIC);

    //=====
    TEST_TOPIC = "AddResource using hState != hInit";
    //=====
    hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddResource(hState, L"ResName2", L"ResValue2");
    CheckHr(hr, tpr, TEST_TOPIC);

    return tpr;
}

```

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**ISpGrammarBuilder::Commit**

ISpGrammarBuilder::Commit

ISpGrammarBuilder::Commit

```
HRESULT Commit(
    DWORD    dwReserved
);
```

Parameters

dwReserved
Reserved.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Example

The following code snippet illustrates the use of Commit.

```
{
    HRESULT hr = S_OK;
    int tpr = TPR_PASS;

    //=====
    TEST_TOPIC = "Commit when there are no rules";
    //=====
    hr = pGrammarBuilder->Commit(0);
    CompareHr(hr, SPERR_NO_RULES, tpr, TEST_TOPIC);

    // not add some rules
    DOCKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->GetRule(L"rule1", 1, SPRAF_Dynamic, TRUE, NU
    SPSTATEHANDLE hState);
    DOCKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->GetRule(L"rule2", 2, 0, TRUE, &hState));
    DOCKHREX(hr = pGrammarBuilder->AddWordTransition(hState, NULL, L"test", L"

    //=====
    TEST_TOPIC = "Commit normally";
    //=====
    {
        hr = pGrammarBuilder->Commit(0);
        CheckHr(hr, tpr, TEST_TOPIC);
    }

    return tpr;
}
```

Related topics

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Microsoft Speech SDK
with SAPI 5.0



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Lexicon Manager

The following section covers:

- ISpContainerLexicon
- ISpLexicon
- ISpPhoneConverter

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Microsoft Speech SDK
with SAPI 5.0



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ISpContainerLexicon

ISpContainerLexicon inherits from ISpLexicon.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpContainerLexicon Methods
AddLexicon

Description
Adds a lexicon and its type to the lexicon stack.

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ISpContainerLexicon::AddLexicon

ISpContainerLexicon::AddLexicon adds a lexicon and its type to the lexicon stack.

```
HRESULT AddLexicon (
    ISpLexicon    *pAddLexicon,
    DWORD         dwFlags
);
```

Parameters

pAddLexicon

[in] Pointer to the lexicon interface.

dwFlags

[in] flags of type SPLXICONTYPE indicating the lexicon type.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>dwFlag</i> is invalid or bad.
E_POINTER	<i>pLexicon</i> is invalid or bad.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpLexicon

The Lexicon database is a repository of words and word-related information such as pronunciations and parts of speech. The SAPI lexicon interface provides application CSR and TTS engine developers a standard method with which to create, access, modify, and synchronize with lexicons.

There are two types of custom lexicons supported by lexicon interface: user and application. The user lexicon stores words specific to a user. It is a read/write lexicon and is shared among all applications. The application lexicon is supplied by the application and stores words specific to the application. The application supplied lexicons are read-only. Application lexicons ensure that the vocabulary used by the application is well represented in the lexicon.

Application lexicons are built with an application lexicon compiler shipped with the SDK (not shipped in beta release). The lexicon interface provides methods to synchronize changes in lexicons using a lexicon generation ID. These changes in the lexicon are a result of modifications to user lexicons or for the installation or uninstallation of application lexicons. Clients can use the synchronization to update their private stores with the changes made to the custom lexicons while the client has been offline. For example, SR engines can update their language models with changes made to the custom lexicons while the SR engine had been off-line.

Note: Application lexicons cannot be added in the runtime environment. When an application wants to add a lexicon, the application must either:

- 1. Create and add a private lexicon.
- 2. Register the lexicon, close the container lexicon and restart it.

Apart from custom lexicons, the lexicon interface provides access to vendor, morph, and letter-to-sound lexicons that Microsoft ships with SAPI. Vendor lexicons are large vocabulary lexicons holding words and their pronunciations and parts of speech. The morph lexicons derive pronunciations using the data in the vendor lexicon. The letter-to-sound lexicon computes the pronunciation of a word from its spelling.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpLexicon Methods	Description
--------------------	-------------

GetPronunciations

Gets pronunciations and parts of speech for a word.

AddPronunciation

Adds pronunciations and parts of speech to a word.

RemovePronunciation

Removes the word and its pronunciations and the parts of speech from the user lexicon.

GetGeneration

Passes back the generation ID for a word.

GetGenerationChange

Gets a list of words which have changed between the current and a specified generation.

GetWords

Gets all words for the user and/or application lexicons.

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ISpLexicon::GetPronunciations

ISpLexicon::GetPronunciations gets pronunciations and parts of speech for a word.

```

HRESULT GetPronunciations(
    const WCHAR          *pszWord,
    LANGID               LangID,
    DWORD                dwFlags,
    SPWORDPRONUNCIATIONLIST *pWordPronunciationList
);

```

Parameters***pszWord***

[in] Pointer to a text string as a search keyword. Length must be equal to less than SP_MAX_WORD_LENGTH.

LangID

[in] The language ID of the word. May be zero to indicate that the word can be of any LANGID.

dwFlags[in] Bitwise flags of type SPLEXICONTYPE indicating that the lexicons searched for this word.***pWordPronunciationList***[in, out] Pointer to SPWORDPRONUNCIATIONLIST structure in which the pronunciations and parts of speech are returned.**Return values****Value**

S_OK

E_POINTER

E_INVALIDARG

E_OUTOFMEMORY

SPERR_UNINITIALIZED

Description

Function completed successfully.

Either *pszWord* and/or *pWordPronunciationList* is NULL.Either *pszWord* and/or *pWordPronunciationList* is invalid or bad.

Exceeded available memory.

Interface not allocated.

SPERR_NOT_IN_LEX

Word is not found in the lexicon.

SP_WORD_EXISTS_WITHOUT_PRONUNCIATION The word exists but does not have a pronunciation.

FAILED(hr)

Appropriate error message.

Example

The following example is a code fragment demonstrating the use of GetPronunciations.

```
SPWORDPRONUNCIATIONLIST spwordpronlist;
memset(&spwordpronlist, 0, sizeof(spwordpronlist));

hr = pISpLexicon->GetPronunciations(L"resume", 1033, eLEXTYPE_ALL, &spwordp
//test for results
if( !SUCCEEDED(hr)) return;

for (
    SPWORDPRONUNCIATION pwordpron = pwordpronlist->pFirstWordPron;
    wordpron != NULL;
    wordpron = pwordpron->pNextWordPron
)
{
    DoSomethingWith(pwordpron->ePartOfSpeech, pwordpron->szPronunciation);
}

//free all the buffers
CoTaskMemFree(spwordpronlist.pvBuffer);
```

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ISpLexicon::AddPronunciation

ISpLexicon::AddPronunciation adds word pronunciations and parts of speech (POS) to the user lexicon. SAPI will not modify the word if spelling, pronunciation, and POS are the same as the existing entry.

```
HRESULT AddPronunciation(
    const WCHAR      *pszWord,
    LANGID           LangID,
    SPPARTOFSPEECH   ePartOfSpeech,
    const WCHAR      *pszPronunciation
);
```

Parameters

pszWord

[in] The word to add.

LangID

[in] The language ID of the word. The speech user default will be used if LANGID is omitted. Length must be equal to or less than SP_MAX_WORD_LENGTH.

ePartOfSpeech

[in] The part of speech of type SPPARTOFSPEECH.

pszPronunciation

[in] Null-terminated pronunciation of the word in the NUM phone set. Multiple pronunciations

[in] Null-terminated pronunciation of the word in the NUM phone set. Multiple pronunciations may be appended to a single word by assigning a new POS. The length must be equal to or less than SP_MAX_PRON_LENGTH.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	Pointer to the word is invalid.
E_INVALIDARG	At least one of the parameters are invalid or bad.
SP_ALREADY_IN_LEX	Word has already been added to the lexicon.
SPERR_APPLEX_READ_ONLY	Word is read only and cannot be removed.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	The interface has not been initialized.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Example

The following is an example of AddPronunciation.

```
WCHAR wszNum[3];
wszNum[0] = 0x000b;
wszNum[1] = 0x0012;
wszNum[2] = 0;

pISpLexicon->AddPronunciation(L"Rob", 0x409, SPPS_NOUN, wszNum);
```

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ISpLexicon::RemovePronunciation

ISpLexicon::RemovePronunciation removes the word, its pronunciations and the part of speech (POS) from the user lexicon.

```
HRESULT RemovePronunciation(
    const WCHAR      *pszWord,
    LANGID           LangID,
    SPPARTOFSPEECH   ePartOfSpeech,
    const WCHAR      *pszPronunciation
);
```

Parameters

pszWord

[in] The word to remove.

LangID

[in] The language ID of the word. The speech user default will be used if LANGID is omitted.

ePartOfSpeech

[in] The part of speech of type SPPARTOFSPEECH.

pszPronunciation

[in] Pronunciation of the word. If the pronunciation is non-NULL, then delete only this pronunciation and its associated part of speech. If there is only one pronunciation, then delete the word. If the pronunciation is NULL, then delete the word and all of its pronunciations and parts of speech.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	Pointer to the word is invalid.
E_INVALIDARG	One of the parameters is not valid.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
SPERR_NOT_IN_LEX	Word is not found in the lexicon.
SPERR_APPLEX_READ_ONLY	Word is read only and can not be removed.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Interface not initialized.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Example

The following code fragment is an example of RemovePronunciation.

```
WCHAR szPronounce[MAX_PRON_LEN];
DWORD d;
VOICEPARTOFSPEECH POS;

HRESULT hr = Get((VOICECHARSET)0, pszText, wSense, szPronounce, MAX_PRON_L
if (SUCCEEDED(hr))
    hr = m_pLex->RemovePronunciation(pszText, 1033, (SPPARTOFSPEECH) POS
```

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ISpLexicon::GetGeneration

ISpLexicon::GetGeneration passes back the generation ID for a word.

Each change (either as an install or uninstall) in the user lexicon will increment the generation ID by one.

```
HRESULT GetGeneration(
    DWORD *pdwGeneration
);
```

Parameters

pdwGeneration

pdwGeneration

The generation ID. This is a relative count of how many times the custom lexicons have changed.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	Generation value is zero or undefined.
E_INVALIDARG	Generation value is invalid.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Interface is not initialized.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpLexicon::GetGenerationChange

ISpLexicon::GetGenerationChange passes back a list of words which has changed between a given generation and current generation.

```
HRESULT GetGenerationChange(
    DWORD          dwFlags,
    DWORD          *pdwGeneration,
    SPWORDLIST     *pWordList
);
```

Parameters*dwFlags*

[in] The lexicon category of type SPLEXICONTYPE. Currently it must be eLEXTYPE_USER or eLEXTYPE_APP.

pdwGeneration

[in, out] The generation ID of client when passed in. The current generation ID is passed back on successful completion of the call.

pWordList

[in, out] The buffer containing the word list and its related information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>pdwGeneration</i> is zero or NULL.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pdwGeneration</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Interface has not been initialized.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
SP_LEX_NOTHING_TO_SYNC	No words are available with which to synchronize.

SP_LEX_NOTHING_TO_SYNC	No words are available with which to synchronize.
SPERR_APPLEX_READ_ONLY	Word is read only and cannot be removed.
SPERR_LEX_VERY_OUT_OF_SYNC	The value passed in with <i>pdwGeneration</i> is greater than the custom lexicon's generation ID. Use <i>ISpLexicon::GetWords</i> if <i>GetGenerationChange</i> returns <i>SPERR_LEX_VERY_OUT_OF_SYNC</i> to regenerate an entire list of words based on the current generation.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Example

The following is an example of *GetGenerationChange*.

MainSRLoop:

```
for (;;)
{
    hr = pISpLexicon->GetGenerationChange(eLEXTYPE_USER, &m_dwGeneration, &spwordl

    // If, for example, a new application lexicon was added, we'll have
    // to rebuild from scratch.
    if (hr == SPERR_LEX_VERY_OUT_OF_SYNC)
        Rebuild(); // Call GetWords

    // Some other error
    if (FAILED(hr))
        DealWithOtherErrors();

    // Loop thru the changed words, and their new pronunciations
    for (SPWORD *pword = spwordlist.pFirstWord;
        pword != NULL;
        pword = pword->pNextWord)
    {
        for (SPWORDPRON pwordpron = pword->pFirstWordPron;
            pwordpron != NULL;
            pwordpron = pwordpron->pNextWordPron)
        {
            AddPronunciationToEngineDataStructures(
                pword->pszWord,
                pwordpron->ePartOfSpeech,
                pwordpron->pszPronIPA);
        }
    }
}
```

// Continue with SR code...

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ISpLexicon::GetWords

ISpLexicon::GetWords gets all words for the container lexicons.

This method is called repeatedly with the cookie (set to zero the first time) until *S_OK* is returned. *S_FALSE* is returned indicating additional information is left.

```

HRESULT GetWords(
    DWORD          dwFlags,
    DWORD          *pdwGeneration,
    DWORD          *pdwCookie,
    SPWORDLIST     *pWordList
);

```

Parameters

dwFlags

[in] Bitwise flags of type SPLEXICONTYPE from which words are to be retrieved. Valid values are eLEXTYPE_USER and eLEXTYPE_APP.

pdwGeneration

[out] The current generation ID of the custom lexicon.

pdwCookie

[in, out] Cookie passed back by this call. It should subsequently be passed back in to get more data. If the call returns S_FAILED, then data is remaining and GetWords should be called again. The initial value of the cookie passed in must be zero or *pdwCookie* be a NULL pointer. NULL indicates the method should return all words contained in the lexicon. If it cannot SP_LEX_REQUIRES_COOKIE is returned instead.

pWordList

[in, out] The buffer containing the word list and its related information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully. In addition, the value of <i>pdwCookie</i> did not change.
S_FALSE	Additional words are left in the lexicon(s) to process. The value of <i>pdwCookie</i> did change.
E_POINTER	At least one of <i>pdwGeneration</i> , <i>pdwCookie</i> , <i>pWordList</i> is zero or NULL.
E_INVALIDARG	One of the parameters is not valid.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Interface not initialized.
SP_LEX_NOHING_TO_SYNC	No words are available with which to synchronize.
SP_LEX_REQUIRES_COOKIE	A complete list of words cannot be returned from the container lexicon. <i>pdwCookie</i> must not be NULL.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Example

The following is an example of using GetWords.

```

SPWORDLIST spwordlist;
memset(&spwordlist, 0, sizeof(spwordlist));
dwCookie = 0;

while (SUCCEEDED(hr = pISpLexicon->GetWords(eLEXTYPE_USER | eLEXTYPE_APP, &dwG
{
    for (SPWORD *pword = spwordlist.pFirstWord;
        pword != NULL;
        pword = pword->pNextWord)
    {

```

```
    {
        for (SPWORDPRONUNCIATION *pwordpron = pword->pFirstWordPronunciation;
            pwordpron != NULL;
            pwordpron = pwordpron->pNextWordPronunciation)
        {
            DoSomethingWith(pwordpron->ePartOfSpeech, pwordpron->pszPronIPA);
        }
    }

    if (hr == S_OK)
        break; // nothing more to retrieve
}

//free all the buffers
CoTaskMemFree(spwordlist.pvBuffer);

// Check for SUCCEEDED(hr);
```

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ISpPhoneConverter

The ISpPhoneConverter interface enables the client to convert from the SAPI character phoneset to the Id phoneset.

When to Use

Call methods of the ISpPhoneConverter interface to convert between character and NUM phonesets.

Note: ISpPhoneConverter inherits from ISpObjectWithToken.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpPhoneConverter Methods	Description
<u>PhoneToId</u>	Converts an internal phone string to Id code string.
<u>IdToPhone</u>	Converts an Id code string to internal phone.

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ISpPhoneConverter::PhoneToId

ISpPhoneConverter::PhoneToId converts an internal phone string to Id code string.

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FAILED(hr)

Appropriate error message.

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Resource Manager

The following section covers:

- ISpDataKey
- ISpRegDataKey
- ISpObjectTokenInit
- ISpObjectTokenCategory
- ISpObjectToken
- IEnumSpObjectTokens
- ISpObjectWithToken
- ISpResourceManager
- ISpTask

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ISpDataKey

The ISpDataKey interface is used to access the speech object registry functions.

When to Implement

Implement this interface when a caller wants to have access and the ability to modify the registry information for a given speech object.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpDataKey Methods

SetData

GetData

SetStringValue

GetStringValue

SetDWORD

Description

Sets the value information for a specified registry key.

Retrieves a value information from a specified registry key.

Sets the string value information for a specified registry key.

Retrieves the string value information from a specified registry key.

Sets the value information for a specified registry key.

GetDWORD

Retrieves the value information from a specified registry key.

OpenKey

Opens a specified registry key.

CreateKey

Creates a new registry key.

DeleteKey

Deletes a specified registry key and all its descendants.

DeleteValue

Deletes a named value from the specified registry key.

EnumKeys

Enumerates the subkeys of the specified open registry key.

EnumValues

Enumerates the values of the specified open registry key.

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ISpDataKey::SetData

ISpDataKey::SetData sets the value information for a specified registry key.

```
HRESULT SetData(
    const WCHAR    *pszValueName,
    ULONG          cbData,
    const BYTE     *pData
);
```

Parameters

pszValueName

[in] Address of a null-terminated string that contains the registry key value name.

cbData

[in] Size of the destination data buffer that contains the registry key value information.

pData

[out] Address of the destination data buffer that contains the registry key value information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	Either <i>pszValueName</i> or <i>pData</i> is an invalid or bad pointer.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpDataKey::GetData

ISpDataKey::GetData

ISpDataKey::GetData retrieves the value information from a specified registry key.

```
HRESULT GetData(
    const WCHAR    *pszValueName,
    ULONG          *pcbData,
    BYTE           *pData
);
```

Parameters

pszValueName

Address of a null-terminated string containing the name of the registry key from which to retrieve the registry key value.

pcbData

Address of the size of the destination data buffer that receives the registry key value information.

pData

Address of the destination data buffer that receives the registry key value information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pszValueName</i> is invalid or bad.
E_POINTER	Either <i>pcbData</i> or <i>pData</i> is an invalid or bad pointer.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpDataKey::SetStringValue

ISpDataKey::SetStringValue writes the string value information for a specified registry key.

```
HRESULT SetStringValue(
    const WCHAR    *pszValueName,
    const WCHAR    *pszValue
);
```

Parameters

pszValueName

Address of the null-terminated string that specifies the name of the string value. If NULL, the default value of the registry key is used.

pszValue

Address of a null-terminated string that contains the string value to be set for the specified key.

Address of a null-terminated string that contains the string value to be set for the specified key.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	Either <i>pszValueName</i> or <i>pszValue</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpDataKey::GetStringValue

ISpDataKey::GetStringValue reads the string value information from a specified registry key.

```
HRESULT GetStringValue(  
    const WCHAR *pszValueName,  
    WCHAR **ppszValue  
);
```

Parameters

pszValueName

Address of a null-terminated string that specifies the name of the registry key. If NULL, the default value of the registry key is read.

ppszValue

Address of a pointer to a null-terminated string that receives the string value for the specified key.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pszValueName</i> is invalid or bad.
E_POINTER	<i>ppszValue</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_NOT_FOUND	Registry file not found.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpDataKey::SetDWORD

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ISpDataKey::SetDWORD sets the specified DWORD to the registry.

```
HRESULT SetDWORD(  
    const WCHAR *pszValueName,  
    DWORD dwValue  
);
```

Parameters

pszValueName

Address of a null-terminated string that contains the registry key value name.

dwValue

Address of the destination data buffer that contains the registry key value information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pszValueName</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpDataKey::GetDWORD

ISpDataKey::GetDWORD reads the specified DWORD from the registry.

```
HRESULT GetDWORD(  
    const WCHAR *pszValueName,  
    DWORD *pdwValue  
);
```

Parameters

pszValueName

[in] Address of a null-terminated string containing the name of the registry key from which to retrieve the registry key value.

pdwValue

[out] Address of the destination data buffer that receives the registry key value information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pszValueName</i> is invalid or bad.

E_POINTER
SPERR_NOT_FOUND
FAILED(hr)

pdwValue is invalid or bad.
Registry key not found.
Appropriate error message.

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ISpDataKey::OpenKey

ISpDataKey::OpenKey opens a subkey and passes back a new object that supports ISpDataKey for the specified subkey.

```
HRESULT OpenKey(  
    const WCHAR    *pszSubKeyName,  
    ISpDataKey     **ppSubKey  
);
```

Parameters

pszSubKeyName

Address of a null-terminated string specifying the name of the key to open.

ppSubKey

Address of a pointer to an ISpDataKey interface. dl

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pszSubKeyName</i> is invalid or bad.
E_POINTER	<i>ppSubKey</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_NOT_FOUND	Registry key not found.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpDataKey::CreateKey

ISpDataKey::CreateKey creates a sub-key and returns a new object which supports ISpDataKey for the specified sub-key.

```
HRESULT CreateKey(  
    const WCHAR    *pszSubKey,
```


ISpDataKey::DeleteValue

ISpDataKey::DeleteValue deletes a named value from the specified registry key.

```
HRESULT DeleteValue(
    const WCHAR    *pszValueName
);
```

Parameters

pszValueName

Address of a null-terminated string specifying the value to be deleted.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pszValueName</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_NOT_FOUND	Registry key not found.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpDataKey::EnumKeys

ISpDataKey::EnumKeys enumerates the subkeys of the specified open registry key using the index.

```
HRESULT EnumKeys(
    ULONG    Index,
    WCHAR    **ppszKeyName
);
```

Parameters

Index

[in] Index of the subkey to retrieve. This parameter should be zero for the first call and incremented for subsequent calls.

ppszKeyName

ppszKeyName

[out] Address of a pointer to a null-terminated string that receives the enumerated key name. This must be freed with `CoMemTaskFree()` when no longer required.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>ppszKeyName</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_NOT_FOUND	Registry key not found.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Not enough memory to allocate string.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpDataKey::EnumValues

ISpDataKey::EnumValues enumerates the values of the specified open registry key.

```
HRESULT EnumValues(
    ULONG      Index,
    WCHAR      **ppszValueName
);
```

Parameters*Index*

Index of the subkey to retrieve. This parameter should be zero for the first call and incremented for subsequent calls.

ppszValueName

Address of a pointer to a null-terminated string that receives the enumerated registry key values. This must be freed with `CoMemTaskFree()` when no longer required.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>ppszValueName</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_NOT_FOUND	Registry key not found.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Not enough memory to allocate string.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRegDataKey

The ISpRegDataKey inherits from ISpDataKey.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpRegDataKey Methods

SetKey

Description

Sets the hive registry key (HKEY) to use for subsequent token operations.

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ISpRegDataKey::SetKey

ISpRegDataKey::SetKey sets the hive registry key (HKEY) to use for subsequent token operations.

```
HRESULT SetKey(  
    HKEY    hkey,  
    BOOL    fReadOnly  
);
```

Parameters

hkey

[in] The registry key to use.

fReadOnly

[in] Boolean flag setting the keys to read/write status. If TRUE, the registry is read only; FALSE sets it to read and write.

Return values

Value

S_OK

SPERR_ALREADY_INITIALIZED

Description

Function completed successfully.

Interface is already initialized.

Example

The following code snippet adds, tests and deletes a superfluous key from the speech registry.

```

HRESULT hr;

CComPtr cpSpRegDataKey;
CComPtr cpSpCreatedDataKey;
CComPtr cpSpCategory;
CComPtr cpSpDataKey;
HKEY hkey;

//create a bogus key under Voices
hr = g_Unicode.RegCreateKeyEx(HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE,
    L"SOFTWARE\\Microsoft\\Speech\\Voices\\bogus",
    0, NULL, 0, KEY_READ | KEY_WRITE, NULL, &hkey, NULL);
//Check error

hr = cpSpRegDataKey.CoCreateInstance(CLSID_SpDataKey);
//Check error

hr = cpSpRegDataKey->SetKey(hkey, false);
//Check error

hkey = NULL;
hr = cpSpRegDataKey->QueryInterface(&cpSpCreatedDataKey);
//Check error

//delete this bogus key
hr = SpGetCategoryFromId(SPCAT_VOICES, &cpSpCategory);
//Check error

hr = cpSpCategory->GetDataKey(SPDKL_LocalMachine, &cpSpDataKey);
//Check error

hr = cpSpDataKey->DeleteKey(L"bogus");
//Check error

```

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Microsoft Speech SDK with SAPI 5.0



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ISpObjectTokenInit

This interface inherits from ISpObjectToken.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpObjectTokenInit Methods	Description
<u>InitFromDataKey</u>	Initializes a token to use a specified datakey.

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ISpObjectTokenInit::InitFromDataKey

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- "vendor=microsoft" means a string exists under TokenID\attributes with name *vendor* and value "microsoft";
- "emptyflag=" means a string exists under TokenID\attributes with name *emptyflag* and value "";
- "someflag" means a string exists under TokenID\attributes with name *someflag* and any value.

ISpObjectTokenCategory inherits from ISpDataKey.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpObjectToken Methods

SetId

Description

Sets the CategoryId

GetId

Retrieves the CategoryId.

GetDataKey

Gets the data key associated with a specific location.

EnumTokens

Enumerates the tokens for the category.

SetDefaultTokenId

Sets a specific TokenId as the default for the category.

GetDefaultTokenId

Retrieves the default TokenId for the category.

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ISpObjectTokenCategory::SetId

ISpObjectTokenCategory::SetId sets the CategoryId.

This may be called only once.

```
HRESULT SetId(
    const WCHAR *pszCategoryId,
    BOOL fCreateIfNotExist
);
```

Parameters

pszCategoryId

[in] The null-terminated string name of category to set.

fCreateIfNotExist

[in] An optional parameter allowing the object to be created if not currently existing. The default is FALSE unless otherwise specified.

Return values

Value

Description

S_OK

Function completed successfully.

SPERR_ALREADY_INITIALIZED

Category interface is already initialized.

E_INVALIDARG
FAILED(hr)

pszCategoryId is invalid or bad.
Appropriate error message.

Notes

Category IDs be in the following form.

"HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\
Speech\Recognizers"

The only acceptable HKEYs are:

HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT

HKEY_CURRENT_USER

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE

HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG

Examples

The following snippet creates a new category and sets the ID. The code also shows the required steps for removing a category.

```
HRESULT hr;

CComPtr cpSpCategory;
CComPtr cpSpRegDataKey;
HKEY hkey;

hr = cpSpCategory.CoCreateInstance(CLSID_SpObjectTokenCategory);
//Check return code

hr = cpSpCategory->SetId(L"HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\\SOFTWARE\\Microsoft\\S
//Check return code

//delete this bogus category
hr = g_Unicode.RegOpenKeyEx(HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE,
    L"SOFTWARE\\Microsoft\\Speech",
    0, KEY_READ | KEY_WRITE, &hkey);
//Check return code

hr = cpSpRegDataKey.CoCreateInstance(CLSID_SpDataKey);
//Check return code

hr = cpSpRegDataKey->SetKey(hkey, false);
//Check return code

hr = cpSpRegDataKey->DeleteKey(L"bogus");
//Check return code
```

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ISpObjectTokenCategory::GetId

ISpObjectTokenCategory::GetId retrieves the category ID.

```
HRESULT GetId(
    WCHAR    **ppszCoMemCategoryId
);
```

Parameters

ppszCoMemCategoryId

[in] The null-terminated string name of the current category. *ppszCoMemCategoryId* must be freed when no longer required.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Category interface is not initialized.
E_POINTER	<i>ppszCoMemCategoryId</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Example

The following snippet retrieves CategoryId for SPCAT_VOICES.

```
HRESULT hr;

CComPtr cpSpCategory;
CSpCoTaskMemPtr cpwszOldID;

hr = SpGetCategoryFromId(SPCAT_VOICES, &cpSpCategory);
//Check return code

hr = cpSpCategory->GetId(&cpwszOldID);
//Check return code
```

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ISpObjectTokenCategory::GetDataKey

ISpObjectTokenCategory::GetDataKey gets the data key associated with a specific location.

```
HRESULT GetDataKey(
    SPDATAKEYLOCATION    spdkl,
    ISpDataKey          **ppDataKey
);
```

Parameters

spdkl

[in] The registry's top-level node to be searched.

ppDataKey

[out] The data key interface associated with the location *spdkl*.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Data key interface is not initialized.
E_POINTER	<i>ppDataKey</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Example

The following snippet retrieves the data key associated with the local machine registry for SPCAT_VOICES.

```
HRESULT hr;

CComPtr cpSpCategory;
CComPtr cpSpDataKey;

hr = SpGetCategoryFromId(SPCAT_VOICES, &cpSpCategory);
//Check return code

hr = cpSpCategory->GetDataKey(SPDKL_LocalMachine, &cpSpDataKey);
//Check return code
```

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ISpObjectTokenCategory::EnumTokens

ISpObjectTokenCategory::EnumTokens enumerates the tokens for the category by attempting to match specified requirements.

```
HRESULT EnumTokens (
    const WCHAR          *pszReqAttribs,
    const WCHAR          *pszOptAttribs,
    IEnumSpObjectTokens **ppEnum
);
```

Parameters

pszReqAttribs

[in] The string of required attributes for the token.

pszOptAttribs

[in] The string of optional attributes for the token. The order in which the tokens are listed in *ppEnum* is based on the order they match *pszOptAttribs*.

ppEnum

[out] The enumerated list of tokens found.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Data key interface is not initialized.
E_POINTER	At least one of the parameters is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Example

The following code snippet demonstrates getting a complete enumerated token list. Since no specific requirement is given (*pszReqAttribs* and *pszOptAttribs* are NULL), all values are returned for SPCAT_VOICES.

```
HRESULT hr;

CComPtr cpSpCategory;
CComPtr cpSpEnumTokens;

hr = SpGetCategoryFromId(SPCAT_VOICES, &cpSpCategory);
//Check return code

hr = cpSpCategory->EnumTokens(NULL, NULL, &cpSpEnumTokens);
//Check return code
```

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ISpObjectTokenCategory::SetDefaultTokenI

Return values**Value**

S_OK

SPERR_UNINITIALIZED

E_POINTER

FAILED(hr)

Description

Function completed successfully.

Data key interface is not initialized.

pszTokenId is invalid or bad.

Appropriate error message.

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Microsoft Speech SDK
with SAPI 5.0



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ISpObjectToken

ISpObjectToken inherits from ISpDataKey.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpObjectToken Methods**SetID****Description**

Sets the category ID for object token.

GetID

Retrieves the object identifier for an object token.

GetCategory

Retrieves the category if one is available for the specified token.

CreateInstance

Creates an instance of an object.

GetStorageFileName

Retrieves the object token file name from the registry.

RemoveStorageFileName

Removes the object token file name from the registry.

Remove

Removes an object token.

IsUISupported

Determines if the UI associated with the object is supported.

DisplayUI

Displays the UI associated with the object.

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ISpObjectToken::SetId

ISpObjectToken::SetId sets the CategoryId for object token.

This may be called only once.

```

HRESULT SetId(
    const WCHAR *pszCategoryId,
    const WCHAR *pszTokenId,
    BOOL fCreateIfNotExist
);

```

Parameters

pszCategoryId

[in] The null-terminated string name of category to set.

pszTokenId

[in] The null-terminated string name of token to set.

fCreateIfNotExist

[in] A Boolean indicating the object is to be created if not currently existing. TRUE allows the creation; FALSE does not.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_ALREADY_INITIALIZED	Category interface is already initialized.
SPERR_TOKEN_DELETED	Key has been deleted.
E_INVALIDARG	Either <i>pszCategoryId</i> and/or <i>pszTokenId</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Notes

CategoryIds appear in the fully qualified form as:

"HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\
Speech\Recognizers"

The only acceptable HKEYs are:

HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT,
HKEY_CURRENT_USER,
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE,
HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG



ISpObjectToken::GetID retrieves the object identifier for an object token. This ID can be used later to recreate a token instances.

Parameters

Address of a pointer to a null-terminated string that receives the identifier for the token object. The caller must call `CoTaskMemFree()` to free the string pointer.

Value

S OK

E POINTER

E OUTOFMEMORY

SPERR UNINITIALIZED

FAILED(hr)

Description

Function completed successfully.

ppszCoMemTokenId is invalid or bad.

Exceeded available memory.

TokenId interface is not initialized.

Appropriate error message.

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ISpObjectToken::GetCategory retrieves the category for a specified token if one is available.

Parameters

[out] The category interface for the token. *ppTokenCategory* must be freed when no longer required.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>ppTokenCategory</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Token does not have a category.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpObjectToken::CreateInstance

ISpObjectToken::CreateInstance creates an instance of an object.

```
HRESULT CreateInstance(
    IUnknown *pUnkOuter,
    DWORD dwClsContext,
    REFIID riid,
    void **ppvObject
);
```

Parameters*pUnkOuter*

[in] If the object is being created as part of an aggregate, this is a pointer to the controlling IUnknown interface of the aggregate. Otherwise, *pUnkOuter* must be NULL.

dwClsContext

[in] Context in which the code that manages the newly created object will run. It should be one of the following values:

```
CLSCTX_INPROC_SERVER
CLSCTX_INPROC_HANDLER
CLSCTX_LOCAL_SERVER
CLSCTX_REMOTE_SERVER
```

riid

[in] Reference to the identifier of the interface used to communicate with the newly created object. If *pUnkOuter* is NULL, this parameter is frequently the IID of the initializing interface; if *pUnkOuter* is non-NULL, *riid* must be IID_IUnknown.

ppvObject

[out, iid is(riid)] Address of pointer variable that receives the interface pointer requested in *riid*. Upon successful return, *ppvObject* contains the requested interface pointer. If the object does not support the interface specified in *riid*, the implementation must set *ppvObject* to NULL.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>ppszFilePath</i> is invalid or bad.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
S_FALSE	A new file was created.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pszValueName</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Either the data key or the token delegate interface is uninitialized.
SPERR_TOKEN_DELETED	Key has been deleted.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Example

The following code snippet creates and removes a token object for a test file.

```

HRESULT hr;
GUID guid0;

CComPtr cpSpObjectToken;
CSpCoTaskMemPtr cpFileName;

hr = SpGetDefaultTokenFromCategoryId(SPCAT_VOICES, &cpSpObjectToken);
//Check return value

ZeroStruct(guid0);
hr = cpSpObjectToken->GetStorageFileName(
    guid0, L"TestFile", CSIDL_FLAG_CREATE, &cpFileName
);
//Check return value

hr = cpSpObjectToken->Remove(&guid0);
//Check return value

```

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ISpObjectToken::RemoveStorageFileName

ISpObjectToken::RemoveStorageFileName removes the object token file name from the registry.

```

HRESULT RemoveStorageFileName(
    REFCLSID      clsidCaller,
    const WCHAR   *pszValueName,
    BOOL          fDeleteFile
);

```

Parameters

clsidCaller

[in] Globally unique identifier (GUID) of the calling object.

pszValueName

[in] Address of a null-terminated string containing the registry key name.

fDeleteFile

[in] Value specifying if the file should be deleted. TRUE deletes the file afterwards; FALSE does not.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pszValueName</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Either the data key or token delegate interface is not initialized.
SPERR_TOKEN_DELETED	Key has been deleted.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Example

The following code snippet creates a test file, removes it and manually deletes it. It may also have been deleted automatically by setting *fDeleteFile* to TRUE.

```

HRESULT hr;
GUID guid0;

CComPtr cpSpObjectToken;
CComPtr cpSpObjectWithToken;
CSpCoTaskMemPtr cpFileName;

hr = SpGetDefaultTokenFromCategoryId(SPCAT_VOICES, &cpSpObjectToken);
//Check return value

ZeroStruct(guid0);
// Create subkeys and value item to be deleted
hr = cpSpObjectToken->GetStorageFileName(
    guid0, L"test file", CSIDL_FLAG_CREATE, &cpFileName
);

if (SUCCEEDED(hr))
{
    hr = cpSpObjectToken->RemoveStorageFileName(guid0, L"test fil
    //Check return value

    cpFileName.Clear();
}

```

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ISpObjectToken::Remove

ISpObjectToken::Remove removes a token object.

```
HRESULT Remove(
    const GUID *pclsidCaller
);
```

Parameters

pclsidCaller

[in] Address of the identifier associated with the object token to remove. If *pclsidCaller* is NULL, then the entire token is removed; otherwise, only the specified section is removed.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>pclsidCaller</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	The token ID interface is uninitialized.
SPERR_TOKEN_DELETED	Key has been deleted.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Example

The following code snippet creates and removes a token object for a test file.

```
HRESULT hr;
GUID guid0;

CComPtr cpSpObjectToken;
CSpCoTaskMemPtr cpFileName;

hr = SpGetDefaultTokenFromCategoryId(SPCAT_VOICES, &cpSpObjectToken);
//Check return value

ZeroStruct(guid0);
hr = cpSpObjectToken->GetStorageFileName(
    guid0, L"TestFile", CSIDL_FLAG_CREATE, &cpFileName
);
//Check return value

hr = cpSpObjectToken->Remove(&guid0);
//Check return value
```

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ISpObjectToken::IsUISupported

ISpObjectToken::IsUISupported determines if the user interface (UI) associated with the object is supported.

```
[local] HRESULT IsUISupported(
    REFGUID      guidTypeOfUI,
    void         *pvExtraData,
    ULONG        cbExtraData,
    IUnknown     *punkObject,
    BOOL         *pfSupported
);
```

Parameters

guidTypeOfUI

[in] Globally unique identifier (GUID) of the object interface.

pvExtraData

[in] Pointer to additional information needed for the object.

cbExtraData

[in] Size, in bytes, of the *ExtraData*.

punkObject

[in] Address of the IUnknown interface pointer.

pfSupported

[out] Address of a variable that receives the value indicating support for the interface. This value is set to TRUE when this interface is supported, and FALSE when it is not.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One of the parameters is invalid or bad.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Either the data key or token delegate interface is not initialized.
SPERR_TOKEN_DELETED	Key has been deleted.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpObjectToken::DisplayUI

ISpObjectToken::DisplayUI displays the user interface (UI) associated with the object.

```

[local] HRESULT DisplayUI(
    HWND          hwndParent,
    const WCHAR   *pszTitle,
    REFGUID       guidTypeOfUI,
    void          *pvExtraData,
    ULONG         cbExtraData,
    IUnknown      *punkObject
);

```

Parameters

hwndParent

[in] Specifies the handle of the parent window.

pszTitle

[in] Address of a null-terminated string containing the window title.

guidTypeOfUI

[in] Globally unique identifier (GUID) of the object.

pvExtraData

[in] Pointer to additional information needed for the object.

cbExtraData

[in] Size, in bytes, of the *ExtraData*.

punkObject

[in] Address of the IUnknown interface pointer.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One of the parameters is invalid or bad.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Either the data key or token delegate interface is not initialized.
SPERR_TOKEN_DELETED	Key has been deleted.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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IEnumSpObjectTokens

The IEnumSpObjectTokens interface is used to enumerate speech object tokens.

When to Implement

Implement this interface when a caller wants to be able to enumerate the speech token identifiers contained in a speech object.

When to Use

Call methods of the IEnumSpObjectTokens interface to enumerate the speech object tokens.

Methods in Vtable Order

IEnumSpObjectTokens Methods	Description
<u>Next</u>	Retrieves the next object token in the enumeration sequence.
<u>Skip</u>	Skips a specified number of object tokens in the enumeration sequence.
<u>Reset</u>	Resets the enumeration sequence to the beginning.
<u>Clone</u>	Creates a new enumerator object with the same items.
<u>Item</u>	Locates a specific token in the enumeration.
<u>GetCount</u>	Retrieves the number of object tokens contained in the enumeration sequence.

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IEnumSpObjectTokens::Next

IEnumSpObjectTokens::Next retrieves the next object token in the enumeration sequence.

If there are fewer than the requested number of elements left in the sequence, the remaining elements are retrieved.

```
HRESULT Next (
    ULONG          celt,
    ISpObjectToken **pelt,
    ULONG          *pceltFetched
);
```

Parameters

celt

[in] The number of object tokens to retrieve.

pelt

[out] Address of an array that receives ISpObjectToken pointers. If an error value is returned, no entries in the array are valid.

pceltFetched

[out] Address of a variable that receives the number of ISpObjectToken pointers actually copied to the array. This parameter cannot be NULL if *celt* is greater than one. If this parameter is NULL, *celt* must be one.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.

E_POINTER
E_INVALIDARG
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED
FAILED (hr)

pelt is bad or invalid.
pceltFetched is bad or invalid or the number of objects is invalid.
Attribute parser interface is not initialized.
Appropriate error message.

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IEnumSpObjectTokens::Skip

IEnumSpObjectTokens::Skip skips a specified number of object tokens in the enumeration sequence.

```
HRESULT Skip(
    ULONG celt
);
```

Parameters

celt

[in] Number of object tokens to skip in the enumeration sequence.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Number of elements skipped was <i>celt</i>
S_FALSE	Number of elements skipped was less than <i>celt</i>
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Attribute parser interface is not initialized.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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IEnumSpObjectTokens::Reset

IEnumSpObjectTokens::Reset resets the enumeration sequence to the beginning.

```
HRESULT Reset ( void );
```

Parameters

None

Return values

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Method completed successfully.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Attribute parser interface is not initialized.

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IEnumSpObjectTokens::Clone

IEnumSpObjectTokens::Clone creates a new enumerator object with the same items.

Returns a new enumerator object with the same items but an independent index. The items in the clone are not guaranteed to be in the same order as the original enumerator.

```
HRESULT Clone(
    IEnumSpObjectTokens **ppEnum
);
```

Parameters*ppEnum*

[out] Address of the IEnumSpObjectTokens pointer variable that receives the interface pointer to the cloned enumerator. Using Clone, it is possible to record a particular point in the enumeration sequence and then return to that point at a later time. The enumerator returned is of the same interface type as the one being cloned.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Attribute parser interface is not initialized.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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IEnumSpObjectTokens::Item

IEnumSpObjectTokens::Item locates a specific token in the enumeration.

```
HRESULT Item(
    ULONG Index,
    ISpObjectToken **ppToken
);
```

);

Parameters*Index*

[in] Value indicating which token in the enumeration sequence to locate.

ppToken

[out] Address of an ISpObjectToken interface pointer.

Return values**Value**

S_OK

SPERR_NO_MORE_ITEMS

E_POINTER

SPERR_UNINITIALIZED

FAILED (hr)

Description

Function completed successfully.

Index is greater than the amount of items available.*ppToken* is bad or invalid.

Attribute parser interface is not initialized.

Appropriate error message.

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IEnumSpObjectTokens::GetCount

IEnumSpObjectTokens::GetCount retrieves the number of object tokens contained in the enumeration sequence.

```
HRESULT GetCount(
    ULONG *pulCount
);
```

Parameters*pulCount*

[out] The number of object token items contained in the enumeration sequence.

Return values**Value**

S_OK

E_POINTER

SPERR_UNINITIALIZED

FAILED (hr)

Description

Function completed successfully.

pulCount is bad or invalid.

Attribute parser interface is not initialized.

Appropriate error message.

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ISpObjectWithToken

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpObjectWithToken Methods	Description
<u>SetObjectToken</u>	Creates an object token.
<u>GetObjectToken</u>	Retrieves an object token.

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ISpObjectWithToken::SetObjectToken

ISpObjectWithToken::SetObjectToken creates an object token.

```

HRESULT SetObjectToken(
    ISpObjectToken *pToken
);

```

Parameters

pToken
 [in] Address of the ISpObjectToken interface creating this object token.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>pToken</i> is invalid or bad.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpObjectWithToken::GetObjectToken

ISpObjectWithToken::GetObjectToken retrieves an object token.

```
HRESULT GetObjectToken(  
    ISpObjectToken    **ppToken  
);
```

Parameters

ppToken

[out] Address of an ISpObjectToken interface that receives the object token.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>ppToken</i> is invalid or bad.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpResourceManager

The ISpResourceManager interface provides access to the shared resources between different speech applications.

When to Use

Call methods of the ISpResourceManager interface to access the functionality of the shared resources.

Note: This interface inherits from IServiceProvider.

Methods in Vtable Order

<u>ISpResourceManager</u> Methods	Description
<u>SetObject</u>	Adds a service object to the current service list.
<u>GetObject</u>	Retrieves a service object from the current service list.

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ISpResourceManager::SetObject

ISpResourceManager::SetObject adds a service object to the current service list.

```
HRESULT SetObject(
    REFGUID    guidServiceId,
    IUnknown*  pUnkObject
);
```

Parameters

guidServiceId

[in] The unique identifier of the service.

pUnkObject

[in] Address of the IUnknown interface of the object that is setting the service.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pUnkObject</i> is bad or invalid.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpResourceManager::GetObject

ISpResourceManager::GetObject retrieves a service object from the current service list.

If the HRESULT is not S_OK, then the caller must delete this object manually.

```
HRESULT GetObject(
    REFGUID    guidServiceId,
    REFCLSID   ObjectCLSID,
    REFIID     ObjectIID,
    BOOL       fReleaseWhenNoRefs,
    void**     ppObject
);
```

Parameters

guidServiceId

[in] The unique identifier of the service.

ObjectCLSID

[in] Class identifier of the object.

ObjectIID

[in] Interface identifier of the object.

fReleaseWhenNoRefs

[in] Boolean indicating whether or not the object is an aggregate. If TRUE, the object is not a aggregate and may be released when no longer needed. FALSE indicates that the object is an aggregate and must be manually freed when no longer required.

ppObject

[out] Address of a pointer that receives the interface pointer of the service.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
E_POINTER	<i>ppObject</i> is bad or invalid.
REGDB_E_CLASSNOTREG	Class is not registered.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpTask

The ISpTask interface allows a single thread to process several events. This permits smaller tasks to run without interfering of more important processes. After the task object is notified, ISpTask::Execute may be called to implement the effects.

When to Use

ISpTask is most useful with multiprocessor computers. Its allows an efficient allocation of tasks based on the current availability of processor time.

Note:

This is not a COM interface.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpTask Methods	Description
-----------------	-------------

Execute

Implements the processing of a thread.

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ISpTask::Execute

ISpTask::Execute implements the processing of a thread. This will be application specific.

```
virtual HRESULT STDMETHODCALLTYPE Execute(
    void *pvTaskData,
    volatile const BOOL *pfContinueProcessing
) = 0;
```

Parameters*pvTaskData*

[in] The specific information for the application.

pfContinueProcessing

[in] Boolean indicating if the process should continue. TRUE continues the process; otherwise FALSE.

Return values

The return value is application specific.

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Speech Recognition Interfaces

The following section covers:

- ISpRecoContext
- ISpRecoGrammar
- ISpRecoResult
- ISpRecognizer
- ISpPhrase
- ISpPhraseAlt
- ISpProperties

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ISpRecoContext

This interface inherits from `ISpEventSource`.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpRecoContext Methods

GetRecognizer

CreateGrammar

GetStatus

GetMaxAlternates

SetMaxAlternates

SetAudioOptions

GetAudioOptions

DeserializeResult

Bookmark

SetAdaptationData

Pause

Resume

SetVoice

GetVoice

SetVoicePurgeEvent

GetVoicePurgeEvent

Description

Returns a reference to the current engine object.

Creates a SpGrammar object.

Retrieves current context state information.

Retrieves the maximum number of alternates that will be generated for command and control grammars.

Sets the maximum number of alternates returned for command and control grammars.

Sets the audio options for results from this context.

Retrieves the audio options for the context.

Creates a new result object from a serialized result.

Sets a bookmark within the current recognition stream.

Passes a block of text to the SR engine which it can use to adapt the active language models.

Pauses the engine object to synchronize with the SR engine.

Resumes the SR engine from the paused state and restarts the recognition process.

Sets the associated ISpVoice to this context.

Retrieves a reference to the associated ISpVoice object.

Sets the SR engine events that stop audio output, and purges the current speaking queue.

Retrieves the set of SR engine events that stop audio output, and purges the current speaking queue.

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ISpRecoContext::GetRecognizer

ISpRecoContext::GetRecognizer returns a reference to the current recognition instance object associated with this context.

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ISpRecoContext::GetStatus

ISpRecoContext::GetStatus retrieves current state information associated with a context.

```
HRESULT GetStatus(  
    SPRECOCONTEXTSTATUS *pStatus  
);
```

Parameters

pStatus

[out] Address of the SPRECOCONTEXTSTATUS structure that receives the context state information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>pStatus</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecoContext::GetMaxAlternates

ISpRecoContext::GetMaxAlternates retrieves the maximum number of alternates that the SR engine will return for command and control grammars associated with this context. Note that this method has no effect on dictation grammars.

```
HRESULT GetMaxAlternates(  
    ULONG *pcMaxAlternates  
);
```

Parameters

pcMaxAlternates

[out] The maximum number of alternates.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>pcMaxAlternates</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecoContext::SetMaxAlternates

ISpRecoContext::SetMaxAlternates sets the maximum number of alternates the SR engine returns for command and control grammars associated with this recognition context. Note that this method has no effect on dictation grammars.

```
HRESULT SetMaxAlternates(
    DWORD    cMaxAlternates
);
```

Parameters

cMaxAlternates

[in] Specifies the maximum number of alternates the engine will return.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.

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ISpRecoContext::SetAudioOptions

ISpRecoContext::SetAudioOptions sets the audio options for result objects from this recognition context.

The **SetAudioOptions** method enables or disables the retention of audio with result objects and can change the retained audio format. By default, when an audio format is not specified, the audio will be retained in the same format as the SR engine used to perform the recognition.

```
HRESULT SetAudioOptions(
    SPAUDIOOPTIONS    Options,
    const GUID         *pAudioFormatId,
    const WAVEFORMATX  *pWaveFormatEx
);
```

Parameters

Parameters

Options

[in] Flag of type SPAUDIOOPTIONS indicating the option. It must be one of the following:

Value	
SPAO_NONE	Do not retain audio for results.
SPAO_RETAIN_AUDIO	Retain audio for all future results.

pAudioFormatId

[in] The audio stream format GUID. Usually this value is *SPFID_WaveFormatEx*. If this value is NULL, the retained audio format will not be changed.

pWaveFormatEx

[in] The audio stream wave format. This is only valid if **pAudioFormatId* == *SPFID_WaveFormatEx*.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>Options</i> is not one of the correct types.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecoContext::GetAudioOptions

ISpRecoContext::GetAudioOptions retrieves the audio options for a given stream.

```
HRESULT GetAudioOptions(  
    SPAUDIOOPTIONS *Options,  
    const GUID *pAudioFormatId,  
    const WAVEFORMATEX **pWaveFormatEx  
);
```

Parameters

Options

[out] Flag of type SPAUDIOOPTIONS indicating the options set for this context.

pAudioFormatId

[in] The audio stream GUID to retrieve. This value can be NULL.

pWaveFormatEx

006227"9E2F5460

[in] The audio stream wave format to retrieve. This can be NULL if *pAudioFormatId* is NULL.

Note: This data must be freed using `::CoTaskMemFree()`.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	One of the pointers is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecoContext::DeserializeResult

ISpRecoContext::DeserializeResult creates a new result object from a serialized result.

```
HRESULT DeserializeResult(  
    const SPSERIALIZEDRESULT pSerializedResult,  
    ISpRecoResult **ppResult  
);
```

Parameters

pSerializedResult
[in] The current serialized result.

ppResult
[out] The unserialized result object.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pSerializedResult</i> is invalid or bad.
E_POINTER	<i>ppResult</i> is invalid or bad.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecoContext::Bookmark

[This is preliminary documentation and subject to change.]



ISpRecoContext::Resume

ISpRecoContext::Resume releases the SR engine from the paused state and restarts the recognition process.

This method must be called after a call to **ISpRecoContext::Pause**, a bookmark event occurs that pauses the recognition engine, or an auto-pause rule is recognized.

```
HRESULT Resume (  
    DWORD dwReserved  
);
```

Parameters

dwReserved
[in] Reserved, must be 0.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.

[This is preliminary documentation and subject to change.]



ISpRecoContext::SetVoice

ISpRecoContext::SetVoice sets the associated ISpVoice to an object.

```
HRESULT SetVoice(  
    ISpVoice *pVoice,  
    BOOL fAllowFormatChanges  
);
```

Parameters

pVoice
[in] The voice interface to be associated.
fAllowFormatChanges
[in] Boolean allowing the voice format alteration by the engine.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>pVoice</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecoContext::GetVoice

ISpRecoContext::GetVoice retrieves a reference to the associated ISpVoice object.

```
HRESULT GetVoice(  
    ISpVoice **ppVoice  
);
```

Parameters

ppVoice
[in] Address of the ISpVoice interface.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.
E_POINTER	Invalid pointer.

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ISpRecoContext::SetVoicePurgeEvent

ISpRecoContext::SetVoicePurgeEvent sets the SR engine events that stop audio output, and purges the current speaking queue. It passes the events as extra event interests to the engine.

```
HRESULT SetVoicePurgeEvent(  
    ULONGLONG ullEventInterest  
);
```

Parameters

05754836-122900

pullEventInterest

[in] The set of flags indicating the event interests. One of the following must be included:

SPEI_REQUESTUI
 SPEI_INTERFERENCE
 SPEI_END_SR_STREAM
 SPEI_SR_BOOKMARK
 SPEI_SOUNDSTART
 SPEI_SOUNDEND
 SPEI_PHRASESTART
 SPEI_HYPOTHESIS
 SPEI_RECOGNITION
 SPEI_FALSERECOGNITION

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more of the interests set is not allowed.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecoContext::GetVoicePurgeEvent

ISpRecoContext::GetVoicePurgeEvent retrieves the set of SR engine events that stop audio output, and purges the current speaking queue. The events are set by ISpRecoContext::SetVoicePurgeEvent.

```
HRESULT GetVoicePurgeEvent (
    ULONGLONG    *pullEventInterest
);
```

Parameters***pullEventInterest***

[out] The set of flags indicating the event interests.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>pullEventInterest</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecoGrammar

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpRecoGrammar Methods

GetGrammarId

Description

Retrieves the grammar identifier associated with the application.

GetRecoContext

Retrieves the context object that loaded this grammar.

LoadCmdFromFile

Loads a command from a file.

LoadCmdFromObject

Loads a command from an object.

LoadCmdFromResource

Loads a command from resource.

LoadCmdFromMemory

Loads a command from memory.

LoadCmdFromProprietaryGrammar

Loads a command from a proprietary grammar.

SetRuleState

Activates or deactivates a rule by its RuleName.

SetRuleIdState

Activates or deactivates a rule by its RuleID.

LoadDictation

Loads a dictation for an engine.

UnloadDictation

Unloads a dictation from an engine.

SetDictationState

Sets a dictation state to active or inactive.

SetWordSequenceData

Sets word sequence data used by <TEXTBUFFER>.

SetTextSelection

Sets the insertion point (using word sequence data buffer).

IsPronounceable

Determines if the word has a pronunciation.

SetGrammarState

Changes the global grammar state.

SaveCmd

Allows applications using dynamic grammars to save the current grammar state to a stream.

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ISpRecoGrammar::GetGrammarId

ISpRecoGrammar::GetGrammarId retrieves the grammar identifier associated with the application.

```
HRESULT GetGrammarId(
    DWORD_PTR *pdwpGrammarId
);
```

Parameters

pdwpGrammarId

[out] Address of the grammar identifier associated with the grammar.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>pdwpGrammarId</i> is invalid or bad.

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ISpRecoGrammar::GetRecoContext

ISpRecoGrammar::GetRecoContext retrieves the context object that loaded this grammar.

```
HRESULT GetRecoContext(
    ISpRecoContext **ppRecoCtxt
);
```

Parameters

ppRecoCtxt

[out] Address of a pointer to an ISpRecoContext object that receives the recognition context object pointer.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.

E_POINTER
FAILED(hr)

ppRecoCtxt is invalid or bad.
Rule not loaded.

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ISpRecoGrammar::LoadCmdFromFile

ISpRecoGrammar::LoadCmdFromFile loads a command from a file. If the file is an XML file, the information is compiled on-the-fly. Otherwise *Options* must be SPLO_DYNAMIC for it to compile. The file has to reside on the local machine (no URL loads).

```
HRESULT LoadCmdFromFile(
    WCHAR          *pszFileName,
    SPLOADOPTIONS Options
);
```

Parameters

pszFileName

[in, string] The file name containing the command.

Options

[in] Flag of type SPLOADOPTIONS indicating whether the file should be loaded statically or dynamically.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pszFileName</i> is invalid or bad. Alternatively, <i>Options</i> is neither SPLO_STATIC nor SPLO_DYNAMIC.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecoGrammar::LoadCmdFromObject

ISpRecoGrammar::LoadCmdFromObject loads a command from an object.

```
HRESULT LoadCmdFromObject(
    REFCLSID      rcid,
    const WCHAR   *pszGrammarName,
    SPLOADOPTIONS Options
);
```


dwRuleId

[in] Value specifying the grammar rule identifier.

NewState

[in] Flag of type SPRULESTATE indicating the new rule state.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Examples Using This Method

SDK: Coffee2.

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ISpRecoGrammar::LoadDictation

ISpRecoGrammar::LoadDictation loads a dictation grammar for an engine.

```
HRESULT LoadDictation(  
    const WCHAR *pszTopicName,  
    SPLOADOPTIONS Options  
);
```

Parameters

pszTopicName

[in, optional, string] The string containing the topic name. May be set to NULL. SAPI defines **SPTOPIC_SPELLING**

Options

[in] Flag of type SPLOADOPTIONS indicating whether the file should be loaded statically or dynamically. This value must be SPLO_STATIC.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pszTopicName</i> is invalid or bad. Alternatively, <i>Options</i> is not SPLO_STATIC.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecoGrammar::SetWordSequenceData

ISpRecoGrammar::SetWordSequenceData sets a word sequence buffer in the SR engine. The CFG grammar can refer to any subsequence of words in this buffer using the <TEXTBUFFER> tag.

```
HRESULT SetWordSequenceData(
    WCHAR      *pText,
    ULONG      cchText,
    const SPTXTSELECTIONINFO *pInfo
);
```

Parameters

pText

[in] Buffer containing the text to search for possible word sequences. The buffer is double-NULL terminated. If the buffer contains '\0' between words, the sub-sequence cannot contain words on either side of the '\0'. It is up to the SR engines to perform word breaking and text normalization for better performance. (**See me for an example**).

cchText

[in] The number of characters (WCHAR) in pText.

pInfo

[in] Address of the SPTXTSELECTIONINFO structure that contains the selection information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecoGrammar::SetTextSelection

ISpRecoGrammar::SetTextSelection sets the current text selection and insertion point information.

```
HRESULT SetTextSelection(
    const SPTXTSELECTIONINFO *pInfo
);
```

Parameters

pInfo

[in] Address of the SPTXTSELECTIONINFO structure that contains the text selection and insertion point information.

and insertion point information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecoGrammar::IsPronounceable

ISpRecoGrammar::IsPronounceable calls the engine object to determine if the word has a pronunciation.

```
HRESULT IsPronounceable(  
    const WCHAR *pszWord,  
    BOOL        pfPronounceable  
);
```

Parameters

- pszWord*
[in, string] The word to test. Length must be equal to or less than SP_MAX_WORD_LENGTH.
- pfPronounceable*
[out] Flag indicating the results of the test. TRUE, if a pronunciation was found; otherwise, FALSE.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	Either <i>pszWord</i> or <i>pfPronounceable</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecoGrammar::SetGrammarState

ISpRecoGrammar::SetGrammarState sets the grammar mode.

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Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pSaveStream</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_NOT_DYNAMIC_GRAMMAR	Command was loaded but compiler is not available.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Compiler is not available.
E_POINTER	<i>ppCoMemErrorText</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecoResult

Note: This interface inherits from ISpPhrase.

ISpRecoResult Methods	Description
<u>GetGrammarId</u>	Retrieves the grammar identifier associated with a result.
<u>GetResultTimes</u>	Retrieves the time information associated with the result.
<u>GetAlternates</u>	Retrieves an array containing alternate phrases.
<u>GetAudio</u>	Creates an audio stream for a given number of elements.
<u>SpeakAudio</u>	Plays the audio associated with a given range of elements.
<u>Serialize</u>	Creates a serialized copy of the recognition result object.
<u>ScaleAudio</u>	Converts the format of the retained audio to a different audio format.
<u>GetRecoContext</u>	Returns the recognition context object that is associated with this result.

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ISpRecoResult::GetGrammarId

ISpRecoResult::GetGrammarId retrieves the grammar identifier associated with a result.

```
HRESULT GetGrammarId(  
    DWORD_PTR    *pdwGrammarId  
);
```

Parameters

pdwGrammarId
[out] Address of the result grammar identifier.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>pdwGrammarId</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_NOT_FOUND	Interface not found.

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ISpRecoResult::GetResultTimes

ISpRecoResult::GetResultTimes retrieves the time information associated with the result.

```
HRESULT GetResultTimes(  
    SPRECORESULTTIMES    *pTimes  
);
```

Parameters

pTimes
[out] Address of the SPRECORESULTTIMES data structure containing the time information associated with the result.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>pTimes</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_NOT_FOUND	Interface not found.

Examples Using This Method

SDK: Coffee2, Coffee3, Coffee4.

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ISpRecoResult::GetAlternates

ISpRecoResult::GetAlternates retrieves an array of pointers to ISpPhraseAlt objects containing alternate phrases.

```
HRESULT GetAlternates(
    ULONG          ulStartElement,
    ULONG          cElements,
    ULONG          ulRequestCount,
    ISpPhraseAlt   **ppPhrases,
    ULONG          *pcPhrasesReturned
);
```

Parameters

ulStartElement

[in] The starting element to consider for the alternates.

cElements

[in] The number of elements to consider. All elements may be requested by using the enumeration value `SPPR_ALL_ELEMENTS` of type `SPPHRASERNG`.

ulRequestCount

[in] The number of requested alternate phrase elements.

ppPhrases

[out] Address of an array of ISpPhraseAlt interface pointers that will contain the alternate phrases. The elements between the start of the *ulStartElement* element and the end of the *ulStartElement* and *cElements* element combined is the portion that will change. The rest of the elements will be included in each alternate phrase.

pcPhrasesReturned

[out] Pointer to a `ULONG` that receives the actual number of alternate phrases retrieved.

Return values

Value

`S_OK`

`E_POINTER`

`E_OUTOFMEMORY`

`E_INVALIDARG`

`S_FALSE`

`FAILED(hr)`

Description

Function completed successfully.

pcPhrasesReturned is an invalid pointer. However, *ppPhrases* does not contain *ulRequestCount* allocations.

Exceeded available memory.

ulStartElement is not less than the number of elements in owning interface. However, the number of expected elements exceeds the number of available elements in the owning interface.

No analyzer is present or there is no driver data.

Appropriate error message.

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```
HRESULT SpeakAudio(
    ULONG    ulStartElement,
    ULONG    cElements,
```

```

        DWORD    dwFlags
        ULONG    *pulStreamNumber
    );

```

Parameters

ulStartElement

[in] Value specifying with which element to start.

cElements

[in] Value specifying the number of elements contained in the stream. A value of zero speaks all elements.

dwFlags

[in] Value containing flag information associated with audio elements.

pulStreamNumber

[out] Address of a variable containing the stream number information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_NO_AUDIO_DATA	Result does not contain audio data.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Note: Return values may also be the same as ISpVoice::SpeakStream.

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ISpRecoResult::Serialize

ISpRecoResult::Serialize creates a serialized copy of the recognition result object. The serialized copy can be saved and later restored using the ISpRecoContext::DeserializeResult method.

```

HRESULT Serialize(
    SPSERIALIZEDRESULT    **ppCoMemSerializedResult
);

```

Parameters

ppCoMemSerializedResult

[out] Address of a pointer to the SPSERIALIZEDRESULT structure that receives the serialized result information. Call CoTaskMemFree() to free the memory associated with the serialized result object.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.

E_POINTER
E_OUTOFMEMORY
FAILED(hr)

ppCoMemSerializedResult is an invalid pointer.
Exceeded available memory.
Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecoResult::ScaleAudio

ISpRecoResult::ScaleAudio converts an existing audio stream into a different audio format. Use the **ISpPhrase::Discard** method to completely discard audio data associated with a result object.

```
HRESULT ScaleAudio(  
    const GUID          *pAudioFormatId,  
    const WAVEFORMATEX *pWaveFormatEx  
);
```

Parameters

pAudioFormatId

[in] Address of the data format identifier. Typically, this value is *SPFID_WaveFormatEx*.

pWaveFormatEx

[in] Address of the *WAVEFORMATEX* structure that contains the audio format to convert to.

Note: This value must be NULL if *pAudioFormatId* is not specified as *SPFID_WaveForamtEx*.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	Either <i>pAudioFormatId</i> or <i>pWaveFormatEx</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_NO_AUDIO_DATA	Either <i>ulPhrases</i> is zero or an audio stream is unavailable.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecoResult::GetRecoContext

ISpRecoResult::GetRecoContext returns the recognition context object this result object is associated with.

```
HRESULT GetRecoContext(
    ISpRecoContext    **ppRecoContext
);
```

Parameters

ppRecoContext

[out] A pointer that receives the recognition context interface pointer.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>ppRecoContext</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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Microsoft Speech SDK
with SAPI 5.0



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ISpRecognizer

The ISpRecognizer interface enables applications to directly control aspects of the speech recognition (SR) engine.

When to Use

Call methods of the ISpRecognizer interface to configure or retrieve the attributes of the SR engine.

Note: Not all functionality will be available in the shared instances.

Note: This interface inherits from ISpProperties.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpRecognizer Methods	Description
<u>SetRecognizer</u>	Specifies an SR engine.
<u>GetRecognizer</u>	Retrieves an SR engine.
<u>SetInput</u>	Enables an application to specify which input stream the SR engine should use.
<u>GetInputObjectToken</u>	Retrieves the input token object for the stream.

GetInputObjectToken

Retrieves the input token object for the stream.

GetInputStream

Retrieves the input stream.

CreateRecoContext

Enables an application to create a recognition context for this instance of an SR engine.

GetRecoProfile

Retrieves a pointer to the recognition profile token.

SetRecoProfile

Sets the profile information of the recognition profile token.

IsSharedInstance

Determines if the SR engine is currently shared by other contexts.

GetRecoState

Retrieves the state of the recognition engine.

SetRecoState

Sets the state of the recognition engine.

GetStatus

Retrieves the current input status for the engine.

GetFormat

Retrieves the format information associated with the audio stream.

IsUISupported

Checks if the underlying tokens support the requested user interface.

DisplayUI

Displays the user interface from the underlying tokens.

EmulateRecognition

Emulates a recognition from a specified phrase rather than from spoken content.

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ISpRecognizer::SetRecognizer

ISpRecognizer::SetRecognizer specifies a speech recognition engine.

```
HRESULT SetRecognizer(  
    ISpObjectToken *pEngineToken  
);
```

Parameters

pEngineToken
[in] The desired speech recognition engine.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pEngineToken</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_ALREADY_INITIALIZED	Interface is already initialized.
E_NOTIMPL	Method is not available in the shared instance.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.



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[in] Boolean indicating an existing format may be converted if required. TRUE allows the format conversion; otherwise, FALSE.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pUnkInput</i> is invalid or not a stream.
SPERR_ENGINE_BUSY	The current method can not be performed while a grammar rule is active.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecognizer::GetInputObjectToken

ISpRecognizer::GetInputObjectToken retrieves the input token object for the stream.

```
HRESULT GetInputObjectToken(  
    ISpObjectToken **ppToken  
);
```

Parameters

ppToken
[out] The input token pointer

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
S_FALSE	Function completed successfully, but there was no input or the input has no token.
E_POINTER	<i>ppToken</i> is invalid or bad.
E_NOTIMPL	Method is not available in the shared instance.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecognizer::GetInputStream

ISpRecognizer::GetInputStream retrieves the input stream.

```
HRESULT GetInputStream(
    IStreamFormat **ppStream
);
```

Parameters

ppStream

[out] Address of a pointer to the IStreamFormat object that receives the input stream information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>ppStream</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_NOT_FOUND	<i>ppStream</i> is not initialized.
E_NOTIMPL	Method is not available in the shared instance.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecognizer::CreateRecoContext

ISpRecognizer::CreateRecoContext enables an application to create a recognition context for this instance of an SR engine.

```
HRESULT CreateRecoContext(
    ISpRecoContext **ppNewContext
);
```

Parameters

ppNewContext

[out] Address of a pointer to an ISpRecoContext interface receiving the recognition context.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>ppNewContext</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Examples Using This Method

SDK: Coffee0; Coffee1; Coffee2.

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ISpRecognizer::GetRecoProfile

ISpRecognizer::GetRecoProfile retrieves a pointer to the recognition profile token.

```
HRESULT GetRecoProfile(  
    ISpObjectToken **ppToken  
);
```

Parameters

ppToken

[out] Address of a pointer of an ISpObjectToken that receives the profile information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecognizer::SetRecoProfile

ISpRecognizer::SetRecoProfile sets the profile information of the recognition profile token.

```
HRESULT SetRecoProfile(  
    ISpObjectToken *pToken  
);
```

Parameters

pToken

[in] Address of an ISpObjectToken object that contains the profile information

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.

S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.

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ISpRecognizer::IsSharedInstance

ISpRecognizer::IsSharedInstance determines if the SR engine is currently shared by other contexts.

```
HRESULT IsSharedInstance ( void );
```

Parameters

None.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Indicates that this instance of the recognition engine is being shared.
S_FALSE	Indicates that this instance of the recognition engine is not being shared.

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ISpRecognizer::GetRecoState

ISpRecognizer::GetRecoState retrieves the current state of the recognition engine.

```
HRESULT GetRecoState(  
    SPRECOSTATE *pState  
);
```

Parameters

pState
[out] One of the input state flags contained in the SPRECOSTATE enumeration.

Return values

Value	Description
-------	-------------

S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	Invalid pointer.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecognizer::SetRecoState

ISpRecognizer::SetRecoState sets the state of the recognition engine.

```
HRESULT SetRecoState(  
    SPRECOSTATE NewState  
);
```

Parameters

NewState
[in] One of the flags contained in the SPRECOSTATE enumeration.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.

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ISpRecognizer::GetStatus

ISpRecognizer::GetStatus gets the current input status for the engine.

```
HRESULT GetStatus(  
    SPRECOGNIZERSTATUS *pStatus  
);
```

Parameters

pStatus
[out] The current input status of the engine.

Return values

005221 "SET" 12/28/00

Value

S_OK

E_POINTER

Description

Function completed successfully.

pStatus is invalid or bad.

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ISpRecognizer::GetFormat

ISpRecognizer::GetFormat retrieves the format information associated with the audio stream.

```

HRESULT GetFormat(
    SPSTREAMFORMATTYPE    WaveFormatType,
    GUID                   *pFormatId,
    WAVEFORMATEX         **ppCoMemWFEX
);

```

Parameters*WaveFormatType*[in] One of the wave file format types specified in SPSTREAMFORMATTYPE.*pFormatId*

[out] The address of the unique identifier associated with the format type.

ppCoMemWFEX[out] Address of a pointer to a WAVEFORMATEX structure that receives the format information.**Return values****Value**

S_OK

E_POINTER

FAILED(hr)

Description

Function completed successfully.

Invalid pointer.

Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecognizer::IsUISupported

ISpRecognizer::IsUISupported checks if the underlying tokens support the requested UI.

```

[local] HRESULT IsUISupported(
    const WCHAR    *pszTypeOfUI,
    void           *pvExtraData,
    ULONG         cbExtraData,

```

```
    BOOL    *pfSupported
);
```

Parameters

- pszTypeOfUI*
[in] Address of a pointer to a null-terminated string containing the UI type information.
- pvExtraData*
[in] Additional information for the call.
- cbExtraData*
[in] Size, in bytes, of *pvExtraData*.
- pfSupported*
[out] Address of a variable that receives the value indicating support for the interface. This value is set to TRUE when this interface is supported; otherwise set to FALSE.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pfSupported</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecognizer::DisplayUI

ISpRecognizer::DisplayUI displays the UI from the underlying tokens.

```
[local] HRESULT DisplayUI(
    HWND      hwndParent,
    const WCHAR *pszTitle,
    const WCHAR *pszTypeOfUI,
    void      *pvExtraData,
    ULONG      cbExtraData
);
```

Parameters

- hwndParent*
[in] Specifies the handle of the parent window.
- pszTitle*
[in] Address of a null-terminated string containing the window title.
- pszTypeOfUI*
[in] Address of a null-terminated string containing the UI type information.
- pvExtraData*
[in] Additional information for the call.
- cbExtraData*
[in] Size, in bytes, of the contents of *pvExtraData*.

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Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpRecognizer::EmulateRecognition

ISpRecognizer::EmulateRecognition emulates a recognition from a specified phrase rather than from spoken content. This method generates a recognition event only if the entire sentence parsed.

```
HRESULT EmulateRecognition(  
    ISpPhrase *pPhrase  
);
```

Parameters

pPhrase
[in] The phrase to emulate.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>ppCoMemPhrase</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Phrase is uninitialized.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpPhrase

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpPhrase Methods	Description
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00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000

<u>GetPhrase</u>	Retrieves data elements associated with a phrase.
<u>GetSerializedPhrase</u>	Retrieves a memory block containing all of the data for this phrase.
<u>GetText</u>	Retrieves elements from a text phrase.
<u>Discard</u>	Discards the requested data from an individual element.

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ISpPhrase::GetPhrase

ISpPhrase::GetPhrase retrieves data elements associated with a phrase.

```
HRESULT GetPhrase(  
    SPPHRASE **ppCoMemPhrase  
);
```

Parameters

ppCoMemPhrase
[out] Address of a pointer to a SPPHRASE data structure receiving the phrase information. May be NULL if no phrase is recognized. If NULL, no memory is allocated for the structure.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	Invalid pointer.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.

Note:

Returned data includes all elements associated with this phrase.

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ISpPhrase::GetSerializedPhrase

ISpPhrase::GetSerializedPhrase passes back a memory block containing all of the data for this phrase.

006621-9E8F46D

This is a serialized version of SPPHRASE. It allocates a continuous block of memory and uses offsets instead of pointers and fills in the block. It also reports the total number of bytes it occupies after serialization in SPSERIALIZEDPHRASE. This allows the text to be written to the disk safely. However, make a critical section lock for the phrase object before making this call.

```
HRESULT GetSerializedPhrase(  
    SPSERIALIZEDPHRASE    **ppCoMemPhrase  
);
```

Parameters

ppCoMemPhrase

[out] Address of a pointer to a SPSERIALIZEDPHRASE data structure receiving the phrase information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>ppCoMemPhrase</i> is invalid or bad.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Phrase is uninitialized.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.

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ISpPhrase::GetText

ISpPhrase::GetText retrieves elements from a text phrase.

```
HRESULT GetText(  
    ULONG    ulStart,  
    ULONG    ulCount,  
    BOOL     fUseTextReplacements,  
    WCHAR    **ppszCoMemText,  
    BYTE     *pbDisplayAttributes  
);
```

Parameters

ulStart

[in] Specifies the first element in the text phrase.

ulCount

- [in] Specifies the number of elements to retrieve from the text phrase.
- fUseTextReplacements*
[in] Boolean value that indicates if replacement text should be used.
- ppszCoMemText*
[out] Address of a pointer to the data structure that contains the display text information.
- pbDisplayAttributes*
[out] Address of the `SPDISPLAYATTRIBUTES` enumeration that contains the text display attribute information.

Return values

Value	Description
<code>S_OK</code>	Function completed successfully.
<code>S_FALSE</code>	A phrase that does not contain text or <i>ppszCoMemText</i> is NULL.
<code>E_INVALIDARG</code>	One or more arguments are invalid.
<code>E_POINTER</code>	Invalid pointer.
<code>E_OUTOFMEMORY</code>	Exceeded available memory.

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ISpPhrase::Discard

ISpPhrase::Discard discards the requested data from an individual element.

This function sets the string pointers to NULL but does not reallocate the structure.

```
ULONG Discard(
    DWORD dwValueTypes
);
```

Parameters

dwValueTypes

[in] Flags of type `SPVALUETYPE` must be one or a combination of the following values:

Value	Description
<code>SPDF_DISPLAYTEXT</code>	Removes the display text.
<code>SPDF_LEXICALFORM</code>	Removes the lexicon from text.
<code>SPDF_PRONUNCIATION</code>	Removes the pronunciation text.

Return value

The number of characters discarded.

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ISpPhraseAlt

Note: The ISpPhraseAlt interface inherits from ISpPhrase.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpPhraseAlt Methods	Description
<u>GetAltInfo</u>	Retrieves data elements associated with an alternate phrase.
<u>Commit</u>	Replaces the section of the phrase that presents the best match to this alternate phrase with the contents of the alternate phrase.

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ISpPhraseAlt::GetAltInfo

ISpPhraseAlt::GetAltInfo retrieves data elements associated with an alternate phrase.

```
HRESULT GetAltInfo(  
    ISpPhrase    **ppParent,  
    ULONG        *pulStartElementInParent,  
    ULONG        *pcElementsInParent,  
    ULONG        *pcElementsInAlt  
);
```

Parameters

- ppParent*
Address of a pointer to the ISpPhrase object receiving the alternate text phrase information.
- pulStartElementInParent*
Value that receives the first element in the text phrase of the parent object.
- pcElementsInParent*
Value that receives the total number of text phrase elements in the parent object.
- pcElementsInAlt*
Value that receives the total number of elements associated with the alternate text phrase.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.

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0051836-13900

E_POINTER
E_INVALIDARG
SPERR_NOT_FOUND
FAILED(hr)

ppvObject is invalid or bad.
One of the parameters is invalid or bad.
One of the interfaces is invalid or bad.
Appropriate error message.

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ISpPhraseAlt::Commit

ISpPhraseAlt::Commit replaces the section of the phrase that presents the best match to this alternate phrase with the contents of the alternate phrase.

When the best phrase is subsequently received from the result object instance, the updated phrase will be returned rather than the phrase originally chosen by the recognizer. This method also updates the generation identifier of the phrase.

HRESULT Commit (void);

Parameters

None

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_NOT_FOUND	One of the interfaces is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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Microsoft Speech SDK
with SAPI 5.0



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ISpProperties

ISpProperties sets and retrieves property attribute information.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpProperties Methods	Description
<u>SetPropertyNum</u>	Sets the numeric attribute property information of the

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Retrieves the numeric attribute property information of the recognition engine.

Sets the text attribute property information of the recognition engine.

Retrieves the text attribute property information of the recognition engine.

[This is preliminary documentation and subject to change.]

ISpProperties:: SetPropertyNum sets the numeric attribute property information of the recognition engine.

Parameters

[in] Address of the string containing the property attribute name information.

[in] Address of the value containing the property attribute value information.

Value

Description

Function completed successfully.

Invalid pointer.

Appropriate error message.

[This is preliminary documentation and subject to change.]

IspProperties::GetPropertyNum retrieves the recognition engine numeric attribute property information.

```
HRESULT GetPropertyNum(
```

```
const WCHAR *pName,  
LONG *plValue  
);
```

Parameters

- pName*
[in] Address of the string containing the property attribute name information.
- plValue*
[out] Address of the value that receives the property attribute value information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
E_POINTER	Invalid pointer.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpProperties::SetPropertyString

ISpProperties::SetPropertyString sets the text attribute property information of the recognition engine.

```
HRESULT SetPropertyString(  
const WCHAR *pName,  
const WCHAR *pValue  
);
```

Parameters

- pName*
[in] Address of a string containing the property name information.
- pValue*
[in] Address of a string containing the property value information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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[This is preliminary documentation and subject to change.]



ISpProperties::GetPropertyString

ISpProperties::GetPropertyString retrieves recognition engine text attribute property information.

```
HRESULT GetPropertyString(
    const WCHAR    *pName,
    WCHAR          **ppCoMemValue
);
```

Parameters

pName

[in] Address of a string containing the property name information.

ppCoMemValue

[out] Address of the string that receives the property attribute value information.
The caller must call CoTaskMemFree() to free the string pointer.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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Microsoft Speech SDK
with SAPI 5.0



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SAPI Text to Speech

The following section covers:

- [Overview](#)
- [Introduction](#)
- [Text synthesis](#)
- [ISpVoice](#)

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Overview

Overview

The following section covers:

- What is text to speech?
- Why use text to speech?

What is text to speech?

Text to speech (TTS) is a process through which text is rendered as digital audio and then "spoken." Most TTS engines can be categorized by the method they use to translate phonemes into audible sound.

- Concatenated word
- Synthesis
- Subword concatenation

Concatenated word:

Although concatenated word systems are not really synthesizers, they are one of the most commonly used text-to-speech system implementations. In a concatenated word engine, the application designer provides recordings for phrases and individual words. The engine concatenates the recordings together in order to form one spoken sentence or phrase. A voice-mail system most likely uses a concatenated word engine. For example, "You have three new messages." In this example, the engine has recordings for "You have", + all of the digits, + "new messages" to form the voice mail interaction phrase.

Synthesis:

A text-to-speech engine uses synthesis to generate sounds similar to those created by the human vocal cords and applies various filters to simulate throat length, mouth cavity, lip shape, and tongue position. The voice produced by synthesis technology tends to sound less human than a voice produced by diphone concatenation, but it is possible to obtain different voice qualities by changing a few parameters.

Subword concatenation:

A text-to-speech engine uses subword concatenation to link short digital-audio segments together and performs inter-segment smoothing to produce a continuous sound. In diphone concatenation for example, each segment consists of two phonemes, one that leads into the sound and one that finishes the sound. Thus, the word "hello" consists of the phonemes, h - eh - l - oe. The corresponding subword segments are silence-h - h-eh - eh-l - l-oe - oe-silence. Subword segments are created by recording many hours of a human voice and carefully identifying the beginning and ending of phonemes. Although this technique can produce a more realistic voice, it takes a considerable amount of work to create a new voice and the voice is not easily localizable, as the phonemes are specific to the speaker's language.

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Why use text to speech?

Text to speech (TTS) should be used to audibly communicate information to the user, when digital audio recordings are inadequate. Generally, text to speech is better than audio recordings when:

- Audio recordings are too large to store on disk or too expensive to record.
- Audio recording is not possible, as the application doesn't know ahead of time what it will speak.

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Text to speech also offers a number of benefits. In general, text to speech is most useful for short phrases or for situations when prerecording is not practical. Text to speech has the following practical uses:

- Reading dynamic text
- Proofreading
- Conserving storage space
- Notifying the user of events
- Providing audible feedback

Reading dynamic text:

Text to speech is useful for phrases that vary too much to record and store each possible alternative. For example, speaking the time is a good use for text to speech, because the effort and storage involved in concatenating all possible times is manageable.

Proofreading:

Audible proofreading of text and numbers helps catch typing errors missed by visual proofreading.

Conserving storage space:

Text to speech is useful for phrases that would occupy too much storage space if they were prerecorded in digital-audio format.

Notifying the user of events:

Text to speech works well for informational messages. For example, to inform the user that a print job is complete, an application could say "printing complete" rather than displaying a message box and requiring the user to click the OK button.

Note: This should be used for noncritical notifications, as the user may have turned off the computer's sound, or may be physically out of hearing range.

Providing audible feedback:

Text to speech can provide audible feedback when visual feedback is inadequate or impossible. For example, the user's eyes might be busy with another task, such as transcribing data from a paper document. Users who have low vision could be reliant on text to speech as primary feedback mechanism from the computer.

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Introduction

The following section covers:

- Introducing the text-to-speech architecture
- Text-to-speech implementation considerations
- Application design considerations

Introducing the text-to-speech architecture

SAPI 5.0 compliant applications use the ISpVoice interface methods to access and control the text-to-speech features.

The ISpVoice interface Speak method is used to create the synthesized output of the engine.

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SAPI 5.0 compliant applications can speak synchronously or asynchronously. It is possible to have the speak call speak text files and mix TTS synthesis text with audio files. Applications select text-to-speech voices by implementing the ISpVoice interface SetVoice method.

SAPI 5.0 enables the Extensible Markup Language (XML) to configure the settings for state of the voice (characteristics such as rate, pitch, and speed). Applications can use XML when calling the ISpVoice interface Speak method. Voices can be assigned different priorities using the ISpVoice::SetPriority, and voices with a higher priority will interrupt a voice with a lower priority. Additional information about SAPI 5.0 XML tagging is located at Text synthesis.

Application drivers for the SAPI speech synthesis (text to speech) engine implement the ISpTTS engine interface. The primary method called by SAPI to perform speech rendering is ISpTTS engine::Speak. SAPI, rather than the engine, performs XML parsing of the input text stream. The engine's Speak method is handed a linked list of text fragments with their associated XML attribute states. The Speak method also receives a pointer to the ISpVoice's ISpTTS engineSite interface. The TTS engine uses this interface to queue events and to write output data.

Although SAPI 5.0 is a free-threaded architecture, instances of the TTS engine will always be called by SAPI on a single thread. TTS engines are never directly accessed by applications.

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Text-to-speech implementation considerations

The following section covers:

- [Text-to-speech voice quality](#)
- [Creating and localizing text-to-speech voices](#)
- [Registering text-to-speech voices](#)

Text-to-speech voice quality

Most text-to-speech (TTS) engines can render individual words successfully. However, as soon as the engine speaks a sentence, it is easy to identify the voice as synthesized because it lacks human prosody (i.e., the inflection, accent, and timing that is commonly present in human speech communications.) For this reason, text-to-speech voices are often difficult to listen to and require concentration to understand, especially for more than a few words at a time.

Some TTS engines allow an application to define TTS segments with human prosody attached, making the synthesized voice much clearer. The engine provides this capability by pre-recording a human voice and allowing the application developer to transfer its intonation and speed to the text being spoken.

In effect, this acts as a highly effective voice compression algorithm. Although text with prosody attached requires more storage than ASCII text (approximately 1 kilobyte per minute compared to a few hundred bytes per minute), it requires considerably less storage than pre-recorded speech, which requires at least 30 kilobytes per minute. The following list of TTS factors also influence the quality of a synthesized voice:

- **Emotion:**

Although many TTS engines can parse and interpret punctuation, such as periods, commas, exclamation points, and questions, none of the engines that are currently available can render the sound of human emotion.

- o **Mispronunciation:**

Text-to-speech engines use a set of pronunciation rules to translate text into phonemes. This is fairly easy for languages with phonetic alphabets, but it is very difficult for the English language, especially if last names are to be pronounced correctly. (Pronunciation rules seldom fail on common words, but often yield unsuccessful results on names that are unusual or of non-English origin.)

Creating and localizing text-to-speech voices

Creating a new voice for an engine that uses synthesis can be done relatively quickly by altering a few parameters of an existing voice. Although the pitch and timbre of the new voice are different, it uses the same speaking style and prosody rules as the existing voice.

Creating a new voice for a TTS engine that uses diphone concatenation can take a considerable amount of work. This is because the diphones must be acquired by recording a human voice and identifying the beginning and ending of phonemes, which are specific to the speaker's language.

Whether a text-to-speech engine uses synthesis or diphone concatenation, the work of localizing an engine for a new language requires a skilled linguist to design pronunciation and prosody rules and reprogram the engine to simulate the sound of the language's phonemes. In addition, diphone concatenation systems require a new voice to be constructed for the new language. As a result, most engines support only five to ten major languages.

Registering text-to-speech voices

In order to register a new voice, the user will need to specify the CLSID (Class ID). This specifies the object that is created when the ISpVoice object is created. For example, this could be the engine in the text-to-speech development environment.

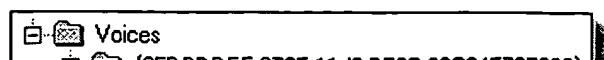
In the registry, the Microsoft TTS Voices have a VoiceData and a VoiceDef field. These are proprietary fields that are specific to the Microsoft engine and define where the voice data are located. These can be changed to company specific proprietary names. These values are accessible from the engine upon creation using the SetObjectToken method.

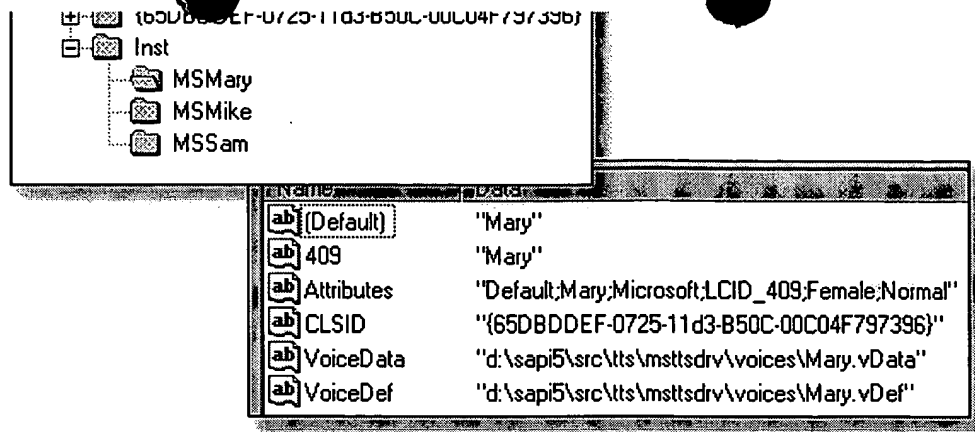
The Attributes field contains information associated with the TTS engine. However, in the SAPI 5.0 release the properties of this field have not been completely defined. It is important that the word "Default" appear as one of the registered voices. Microsoft has not specified the type of information, or the format of this field. Thus, all information associated with this field is subject to change in a future release. The locale name (LCID) of the voice is 409 and is intended for UI purposes only.

Engine developers are required to register the voices for their engine and include the following four fields in the registry:

1. **Default** The default voice for the engine.
2. **409** The engine name as displayed in the locale identifier (LCID).
3. **Attributes** The text string containing the TTS engine voice information.
4. **CLSID** The class identifier (CLSID) for the TTS engine.

While it is possible to store other engine specific information within the registry, the above entries are required.





An example of the Microsoft TTS engine registries are shown above:

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Application design considerations

The following section covers:

- [Using text to speech for short phrases](#)
- [Presenting important information visually](#)
- [Avoiding a mix of text to speech and recorded voice](#)
- [Making text to speech optional](#)

Using text to speech for short phrases

An application should use text to speech only for reading short phrases or notifications, not long passages of text. Listening to a synthesized voice read more than a few sentences requires more concentration and a user can become distracted.

Presenting important information visually

An application should communicate critical information visually as well as audibly, and it should not rely solely on text to speech to communicate important information. The user can miss spoken messages for a variety of reasons, such as not having speakers or headphones attached to the computer, being distracted, or being physically away from the computer when the application speaks. Or the user may have simply turned off text to speech.

Avoiding a mix of text to speech and recorded voice

The synthesized voice provided by even the best text-to-speech engine is noticeably different from that provided by a digital-audio recording. Mixing the two in the same utterance can be disturbing to the user and usually makes the text-to-speech voice sound worse by comparison. For example, to have an application speak "The number is 56,738," the user should not prerecord "The number is" then use text to speech to speak the numbers. Everything should be either prerecorded or text to speech.

Making text to speech optional

Applications should enable the user to turn off the text-to-speech feature. Some users work in environments where audible speech or sound emanating from a computer could distract coworkers. Additionally, it may be undesirable to audibly share computer information with others in the work environment.

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[This is preliminary documentation and subject to change.]

Text synthesis

SAPI 5.0 utilizes the Extensible Markup Language (XML) to define text synthesis characteristics and application configuration settings.

A text-to-speech (TTS) engine that uses synthesis generates sounds similar to those created by the human voice and applies various filters to simulate throat length, mouth cavity, lip shape, and tongue position. Although the voice produced through text synthesis often sounds less human than a voice produced by diphone concatenation, it is possible to obtain different qualities of voice through modifying TTS configuration settings. SAPI 5.0 compliant TTS engines can achieve improved synthesized text-to-speech voice qualities using XML to control the configuration settings for text synthesis.

The following section covers:

- Synthesis markup
- Scope of XML elements
- Context tag definition

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Synthesis markup

SAPI 5.0 synthesis markup is the collection of XML tags inserted into text to modify the speech synthesis of that text. These XML tags, which provide functionality such as volume control and word emphasis, are inserted into text passed into ISpVoice::Speak and text streams of format SPDFID_XML which are then passed into ISpVoice::SpeakStream. Please see ISpVoice for more information.

SAPI 5.0 synthesis markup is an application of XML. Every XML element consists of a start tag <Some_tag> and an end tag </Some_tag> with a case-sensitive tag name and contents between these tags. If the element is empty, it has no contents <Some_tag></Some_tag> and the start tag and the end tag might be the same <Some_tag/>. More information about XML and the XML specification is available at: <http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-xml-19980210.html>.

The following section covers:

- SAPI 5.0 XML tags
- Attributes
- Contents
- Comments
- Relationship to HTML web pages and SABLE

SAPI 5.0 XML tags

SAPI 5.0 XML tags

XML tags in SAPI 5.0 follow a defined structure program scope and implementation. SAPI 5.0 XML tags have a specific purpose and affect the input text in a predetermined manner.

The SAPI 5.0 XML tags are divided into four different scope categories.

1. Non-scoped
2. Scoped
3. Global
4. Scoped/Global

The behavior and application-specific properties can be controlled through the use of XML tags. Additional information on SAPI 5.0 XML elements is available at: [Scope of XML elements](#).

Attributes

Attributes of an XML element appear inside the start tag. Each attribute is in the form of a name, followed by an equal character, followed by a quoted string value. An attribute of a given name may only appear once in a start tag. Exact details on what characters may appear between quotes can be found at <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml#NT-AttValue>.

Briefly, the literal string cannot contain a less than character "<" if the string is surrounded by single quotation marks, it cannot contain a single quotation mark. If the string is surrounded by double quotation marks it cannot contain a double quotation mark. Furthermore, all ampersands (&) can be used only in an entity reference such as & and ">". When a literal string is parsed, the resulting replacement text will resolve all entity references such as ">" into its corresponding text, such as ">".

In this specification, only the resulting replacement text needs to be defined for attribute value strings. The XML specification defines the exact file syntax details. Character references allow entity references in ASCII characters to specify replacement text which has unprintable characters such as extended UNICODE characters. The entity reference "ə" specifies the single UNICODE character for the International Phonetic Alphabet symbol for a mid-central unrounded vowel. See <http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-xml-19980210#sec-references> for details.

Contents

The contents of an element consist of text or sub-elements. With these definitions, the XML specification defines the exact file syntax details.

Comments

Comments of the form <!-- my comment --> are supported. More information about comments and the XML specification is available at: <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml#sec-comments>.

Relationship to HTML web pages and SABLE

The XML format that SAPI 5.0 uses is NOT placed inside web pages. Web page authors who want to mark up sections of HTML text so that it is synthesized correctly, should use the W3C Aural Cascading Style Sheets (ACSS). More information is available at: <http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-acss>

SAPI applications that are synthesizing text from a web page will "render" HTML+ACSS into SAPI's synthesis markup format. Programs apply a default ACSS file when synthesizing web pages that do not have an associated ACSS file.

SAPI 5.0 synthesis markup format is similar to the format published by the SABLE Consortium. However, this format and SABLE version 1.0 are not interoperable. At this time, it's not determined if they will become partially interoperable in the future. More information about the SABLE specification is available at: <http://www.bell-labs.com/project/tts/sable.html>.

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Scope of XML elements

SAPI Synthesis markup XML elements (tags) fall into one of four scope categories:

1. **Non-scoped** – an element which must be empty and does not directly affect the synthesis of input text around it.

Valid tag formats are: <TAG/>

2. **Scoped** – an element that contains input text, possibly zero-length, and only directly affects the input text that it contains. If this element is empty, it only directly affects the zero-length string it contains.

Valid tag formats are: <TAG>,<TAG/>

3. **Global** – an element which is empty and directly affects the rest of the input text following it in the input stream.

Valid tag formats are: <TAG/>

4. **Scoped/Global** – an element that can be used in either a scoped or global manner.

Valid tag formats are: <TAG/>,<TAG>,</TAG>

The following table describes the synthesis markup elements/tags which are functional across all SAPI compliant synthesis engines:

Element	Scope	Attributes	Description
<u>BOOKMARK</u>	Non-scoped	MARK	Inserts a bookmark.
<u>SILENCE</u>	non-scoped	MSEC	Inserts silence for a specified number of milliseconds.
<u>EMPH</u>	Scoped	None	Places emphasis on words.
<u>SPELL</u>	Scoped	None	Spells out words letter by letter.
<u>PRON</u>	Scoped/Non-	SYM	Pronounces according to International

<u>SAPI</u>	Scoped	None	Phonetic Alphabet.
	Scoped		Indicates to the XML parser that the XML tags contained within the scope should be parsed as SAPI tags.
<u>LANG</u>	Scoped/Global	LANGID	Language/locale of contained text.
<u>PARTOFSP</u>	Scoped	PART	Part of speech of contained word(s).
<u>VOICE</u>	Scoped/Global	REQUIRED, OPTIONAL	Sets which voice implementation is used for synthesis.
<u>RATE</u>	Scoped/Global	SPEED, ABSSPEED	Sets the relative adjustment for speaking speed of synthesized speech.
<u>VOLUME</u>	Scoped/Global	LEVEL	Sets the volume of synthesized output.
<u>PITCH</u>	Scoped/Global	MIDDLE, ABSMIDDLE	Sets the relative pitch adjustment of synthesized speech.
<u>CONTEXT</u>	Scoped	Type	Context of the text that is being parsed.

Guaranteed XML Elements

BOOKMARK

Inserts a bookmark into the input stream using the bookmark element. If an application specifies interest in bookmark events, it will receive an event when synthesis has passed this element in an input stream. If the audio output destination supports handling of events, then an application will receive this event once the synthesized speech up to this bookmark has been output. Otherwise, an application receives a bookmark event when the voice implementation has synthesized speech up to this bookmark.

MARK

The value of a bookmark may be any string or integer.

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SILENCE

Produces silence for a specified number of milliseconds to the output audio stream.

MESC

Number of milliseconds, from zero to 65535, of silence. Value entries that exceed this range should be limited to 65535. Value entries that are below this range (negative values) should be set to zero.

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EMPH

Places emphasis on the words contained by this element.

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SPELL

Spells out words letter by letter contained by this element.

Note: The engine should not normalize the text scoped in the SPELL tag. This includes numbers, words, etc. Words that contain punctuation, such as "U.S.A." should spell out the letters as well as the punctuation scoped within the tag.

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See [American English Phoneme Representation](#) for more information.

String representing a phoneme for a language supported by the voice implementing synthesized speech.

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At the beginning of the SAPI tag, the state of the voice is the same state as the insertion point of the SAPI tag. At the close of the SAPI tag, the voice returns to the same state as that of the insertion point. SAPI tags may be nested. When a nested SAPI tag is closed, the voice state returns to what it was at the insertion point of the nested tag.

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Changes the LANGID of the scoped text. When the LANGID is changed, SAPI will try to detect if the current voice can handle the new language.

If voice does not speak the specified language, then an engine must choose another language it speaks as a best attempt. Using the VOICE tag and REQUIRED attribute, this fall back path can be prevented if not desirable.

Language identifier.

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The part of speech of contained word(s). The PARTOFSP tag is used to force a particular pronunciation of a word (for example, the word record as a *noun* versus the word record as a *verb*).

String name of part of speech. Following are valid parts of speech:

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Sets which voice implementation is used for synthesis of associated input stream text. If the user specifies a voice ID, then a specific voice implementation will be selected, otherwise the best voice implementation given the required and optional attributes will

be selected by SAPI.

ID

The progID (class ID) of a component supporting the ISpTTSEngine interface that provides a voice implementation. This attribute takes precedence over the REQUIRED/OPTIONAL attributes if used together. If the specific voice progID is not found on the system, the XML parser will do a best match based on the REQUIRED/OPTIONAL attributes. If these attributes are not specified, the XML parser uses the default voice.

REQUIRED

The XML parser selects the first voice registered containing all of the specified attributes. A string that contains semicolon-delimited sub-strings is used to specify the attributes. The speak call will fail if the parser cannot find the required tags.

The following are required attributes:

- name
- age group
- vendor
- language
- gender
- CLSID

OPTIONAL

The XML parser selects the first voice registered containing all of the REQUIRED attributes, and has the best match to the specified OPTIONAL attributes. Optional attribute importance is specified by the order that they appear in the string. The first sub-string is the most important. A string that contains semicolon-';' delimited sub-strings is used to specify the optional attributes.

The optional attributes are:

- name
- age group
- vendor
- language
- gender
- CLSID
- description

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VOLUME, PITCH, RATE

The scoped/global elements, VOLUME, RATE and PITCH respectively, modify the underlying numerical values of a speech block. Relative attribute values, those preceded by a dash (-) or a plus sign (+), increment the underlying numerical value by the specified amount.

For VOLUME, the underlying value can never be below zero or exceed 100. All negative value entries will result in zero and all values above 100 will result in 100. VOLUME may also receive an absolute value (no '-' or '+' character) of an integer between zero and 100. For PITCH and RATE, SAPI compliant engines have the option of supporting only the guaranteed range of values and behaving as -10 for adjustments below -10 and behaving as +10 for values above +10.

Element	Attribute	Valid Strings	Guaranteed Range
VOLUME	LEVEL	"N"	0 to 100 (no overflow allowed)
PITCH	MIDDLE	"-N" or "+N"	-10 to 10 (overflow allowed)
RATE	SPEED	"-N" or "+N"	(overflow allowed)

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VOLUME

Set the volume of synthesized output.

LEVEL

Specifies the volume as percent of the maximum volume of the current voice. Each voice implementation has its own maximum volume. This value must be between zero and 100 inclusive.

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PITCH

Sets the relative pitch adjustment of synthesized speech.

MIDDLE

The value can range from -10 to +10. A value of zero sets a voice to speak at its default pitch. A value of -10 sets a voice to speak at three fourths (or 3/4) of its default pitch. A value of +10 sets a voice to speak at four thirds (or 4/3) of its default pitch. Each increment between -10 and +10 is logarithmically distributed such that incrementing/decrementing by one is multiplying/dividing the pitch by the 24th root of two (about 1.03). Values more extreme than -10 and +10 will be passed to an engine, but SAPI 5.0 compliant engines may not support such extremes and instead may clip the pitch to the maximum or minimum pitch it supports. Values of -24 and +24 must lower and raise pitch by one octave respectively. All incrementing/decrementing by one must multiply/divide the pitch by the 24th root of two. When scoped, this attribute is relative.

The following is an example of the <PITCH> tag and the MIDDLE attribute.

```
<SAPI>Pitch adjustment zero,
  <PITCH MIDDLE="-3">pitch adjustment -3,
    <PITCH MIDDLE="-3">pitch adjustment -6,</PITCH>
  back to adjustment -3,
</PITCH>
and back to adjustment zero, the default pitch.
</SAPI>
```

ABSMIDDLE

The value can range from -10 to +10. A value of zero sets a voice to speak at its default pitch. A value of -10 sets a voice to speak at three-fourths (or 3/4) of its default pitch. A value of +10 sets a voice to speak at four-thirds (or 4/3) of its default pitch. Each increment between -10 and +10 is logarithmically distributed such that incrementing/decrementing by one is multiplying/dividing the pitch by the 24th root of two (about 1.03). Values more extreme than -10 and 10 will be passed to an engine but compliant engines may not support such extremes and instead may clip the pitch to the maximum or minimum pitch it supports. Values of -24 and +24 must lower and

maximum or minimum pitch it supports. Values of -24 to +24 must lower and raise pitch by one octave respectively. All incrementing/decrementing by one must multiply/divide the pitch by the 24th root of two. When scoped, this attribute is absolute.

The following is an example of the <PITCH> tag and the ABSMIDDLE attribute.

```
<SAPI>Pitch adjustment zero,
    <PITCH ABSMIDDLE="-3">pitch adjustment -3,
    <PITCH ABSMIDDLE="-3">pitch adjustment -3,
    </PITCH>
    back to adjustment -3,
    </PITCH>
and back to adjustment zero, the default pitch.
</SAPI>
```

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RATE

Sets the relative speed adjustment at which words are synthesized.

SPEED

The value can range from -10 to +10. A value of zero sets a voice to speak at its default rate. A value of -10 sets a voice to speak at one-third of its default rate. A value of +10 sets a voice to speak at three times its default rate. Each increment between -10 and +10 is logarithmically distributed such that incrementing/decrementing by one is multiplying/dividing the rate by the tenth root of three (about 1.12). Values more extreme than -10 and +10 will be passed to an engine but SAPI 5.0 compliant engines may not support such extremes and instead may clip the rate to the maximum or minimum rate it supports.

The following is an example of the <RATE> tag and the SPEED attribute:

```
<SAPI>Rate adjustment zero,
    <RATE SPEED="-3">rate adjustment -3,
    <RATE SPEED="-4">rate adjustment -7,
    </RATE>
    back to adjustment -3,
    </RATE>
and back to adjustment zero, the default rate.
</SAPI>
```

ABSSPEED

The value can range from -10 to +10. A value of zero sets a voice to speak at its default rate. A value of -10 sets a voice to speak at one-third (or 1/3) of its default rate. A value of +10 sets a voice to speak at three times its default rate. Each increment between -10 and +10 is logarithmically distributed such that incrementing/decrementing by one is multiplying/dividing the rate by the 10th root of three (about 1.12). Values more extreme than -10 and +10 will be passed to an engine, but SAPI 5.0 compliant engines may not support such extremes and instead may clip the rate to the maximum or minimum rate it supports. When scoped, this attribute is absolute.

The following is an example of the <RATE> tag and the ABSSPEED attribute:

```
<SAPI>Rate adjustment zero,
    <RATE ABSSPEED="-3">rate adjustment -3,
    <RATE ABSSPEED="-4">rate adjustment -4,
    </RATE>
    back to adjustment -3,
    </RATE>
```

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ID

This specifies the type of context.

Context type

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Context tag definition

The CONTEXT tag specifies the normalization of a block of text. This specification defines the SAPI predefined attributes (ID) for the CONTEXT tag. These IDs are strings. SAPI does not perform any parameter validation on the string passed to the engine, hence, the application can specify engine-specific normalization IDs to the engine. Engine-specific strings should begin with the engine vendor's name to avoid confusion between engines.

For example:

```
<CONTEXT ID = "MS_My_Context"> text </CONTEXT>
```

The exact implementation of some of these values is dependent on the engine in SAPI 5. In order to force a certain normalization, the application developer may choose to use another SAPI tag, an engine specific ID, or normalize the text themselves. Each context tag may contain more than one string.

For example:

```
<CONTEXT ID = "date_mdy"> 12/21/99 11/21/99 10/21/99 </CONTEXT>
```

would be normalized to "December twenty first nineteen ninety nine November twenty first nineteen ninety nine October twenty first nineteen ninety nine."

Note: In SAPI 5.0 the exact implementation of some of these values depends on the engine. In order to force a certain normalization, the application developer may choose to use another SAPI tag or an engine specific ID. The developer may choose to normalize the text.

The following predefined context types are covered in this section:

- Date
- Time
- Number
- Phone Number
- Currency
- Web
- E-mail
- Address

Date

This context specifies that the number passed to the engine is a date. Dates will generally have the format of number [delimiter] number [delimiter] number or number [delimiter] number where the delimiter may be a '.', '/' or '-', and numbers are typically between 01 and 12 for months, 01 and 31 for days. A year is generally a two or four digit number. The following are valid string types:

date_mdy

This will normalize the date such that the first group of numbers is the month, the second group is the day, and the third group is the year. In the case where the year is a two digit number, the engine may read it as a two digit number or a four digit number.

For example:

<context ID = "date_mdy">12/21/99</context>
will be normalized to "December twenty first ninety nine"
or "December twenty first nineteen ninety nine"

<context ID = "date_mdy">12/21/1999</context>
will be normalized to "December twenty first nineteen ninety nine"

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date_dmy

This will normalize the date such that the first group of numbers is the day, the second group is the month, and the third group is the year. In the case where the year is a two digit number, the engine should read it as a two digit number. If the year is represented as a four digit number, it will be represented as a four digit year.

For example:

<context ID = "date_dmy">21.12.99</context>
will be normalized to "December twenty first ninety nine"
or "December twenty first nineteen ninety nine"

<context ID = "date_dmy">21-12-1999</context>
will be normalized to "December twenty first nineteen ninety nine"

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date_ymd

This will normalize the date such that the first group of numbers is the year, the second group is the month, and the third group is the day. In the case where the year is a two digit number, the engine should read it as a two digit number. If the year is represented as a four digit number, it will be represented as a four digit year.

For example:

<context ID = "date_ymd">99-12-21</context>
will be normalized to "December twenty first ninety nine"
or "December twenty first nineteen ninety nine"

<context ID = "date_ymd">1999.12.21</context>
will be normalized to "December twenty first nineteen ninety nine"

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date_ym

This will normalize the date such that the first group of numbers is the year, and the second group is the month. In the case where the year is a two digit number, the engine should read it as a two digit number. If the year is represented as a four digit number, it will be represented as a four digit year.

For example:

<context ID = "date_ym">99-12</context>
will be normalized to "December ninety nine"
or "December nineteen ninety nine"

`<context ID = "date_ym">1999.12</context>`
will be normalized to "December nineteen ninety nine"

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date_my

This will normalize the date such that the first group of numbers is the month, and the second group is the year. In the case where the year is a two digit number, the engine should read it as a two digit number. If the year is represented as a four digit number, it will be represented as a four digit year.

For example:

`<context ID = "date_my">12/99</context>`
will be normalized to "December ninety nine"
or "December nineteen ninety nine"

`<context ID = "date_my">12/1999</context>`
will be normalized to "December nineteen ninety nine"

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date_dm

This will normalize the date such that the first group of numbers is the day and the second group is the month.

For example:

`<context ID = "date_dm">21.12</context>`
will be normalized to "December twenty first"

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date_md

This will normalize the date such that the first group of numbers is the month and the second group is the day.

For example:

`<context ID = "date_md">12/21</context>`
will be normalized to "December twenty first"

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date_year

This will normalize the date such that the number is read as a year.

For example:

`<context ID = "date_year">1999</context>`
will be normalized to "nineteen ninety nine"

`<context ID = "date_year">2001</context>`
will be normalized to "Two thousand one"

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Time

This context specifies that the number passed to the engine is a time. Times will generally have the format of number [delimiter] number [delimiter] number or number [delimiter] number where the delimiter is ':' or '' or ' ' and numbers are typically between 01 and 24 for hours, 01 and 59 for minutes and seconds.

When a zero is present in numbers between 01 and 09, the engine may choose to ignore this, or normalize it as "oh". The engine may also choose to place an "and" in the normalized time. The valid string types are:

For example:

`<context ID = "time">12:30</context>`
will be normalized to "twelve thirty"

`<context ID = "time">01:21</context>`
may be normalized as "one twenty one"
or "oh one twenty one"

`<context ID = "time">1'21"</context>`
may be normalized as "one minute twenty one seconds"
or "one minute and twenty one seconds"

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Number

number_cardinal

The text should be normalized as a number using the regular format of ones, tens, etc. The engine may choose to place "and" in the normalized text.

For example:

`<context ID = "number_cardinal">3432</context>`
will be normalized to "three thousand four hundred thirty two"

`<context ID = "number_cardinal">3432</context>`
will be normalized to "three thousand four hundred and thirty two"

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number_digit

The text should be normalized digit by digit.

For example:

<context ID = "number_digit">3432</context>
will be normalized to "three four three two"

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number_fraction

The text should be normalized as a fraction.

For example:

<context ID = "number_fraction">3/15</context>
will be normalized to "three fifteenths" or "three over fifteen"

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number_decimal

The text should be normalized as a decimal value.

For example:

<context ID = "number_decimal">423.1243</context>
will be normalized to "four hundred and twenty three point one two four three"

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Phone Number

The text should be normalized as a phone number. The exact implementation of this will be left to the engine and maybe defined in a future release of SAPI.

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Currency

The text should be normalized as a currency. The exact implementation of this will be left to the engine and maybe defined in a future release of SAPI.

For example:

<context ID = "currency">\$34.90</context>
will be normalized to "thirty four dollars and ninety cents"

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Web

The text should be normalized as a url. The exact implementation of this will be left to the engine and maybe defined in a future release of SAPI.

web_url

For example:

<context ID = "web_url">www.Microsoft.com</context>

will be normalized to "may be normalized to "w w w dot Microsoft dot com"

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E-mail

The text should be normalized as e-mail. The exact implementation of this will be left to the engine and maybe defined in a future release of SAPI.

E-mail address

The text should be normalized as an e-mail address. The exact implementation of this will be left to the engine and maybe defined in a future release of SAPI.

For example:

<context ID = "E-mail Address">someone@microsoft.com</context>
will be normalized to "Someone at Microsoft dot com"

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Address

The text should be normalized as an address. The exact implementation of this will be left to the engine and maybe defined in a future release of SAPI.

For example:

<context ID = "address">One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA, 98052</context>
will be normalized to "One Microsoft Way Redmond Washington nine eight zero five two"

address_postal

The text should be normalized as a postal address. The exact implementation of this will be left to the engine and maybe defined in a future release of SAPI.

For example:

<context ID = "address_postal">A2C 4X5</context>
will be normalized to "A 2 C 4 X 5"

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Microsoft Speech SDK
with SAPI 5.0



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ISpVoice



Retrieves the engine's rate of spoken text.

SetVolume

Sets the output volume level.

GetVolume

Retrieves the current output volume level.

WaitUntilDone

Specifies the time interval to wait for the speech queue to complete processing.

SetSyncSpeakTimeout

Sets the timeout interval for synchronous speech operations.

GetSyncSpeakTimeout

Retrieves the timeout interval for synchronous speech operations.

SpeakCompleteEvent

Returns an event handle used to wait until the voice has completed speaking.

IsUISupported

Determines if the specified type of UI is supported.

DisplayUI

Displays the requested UI.

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ISpVoice::SetOutput

ISpVoice::SetOutput sets the current output destination. Output may be in the form of audio or text.

```

SetOutput (
    IUnknown    *pUnkOutput,
    BOOL        fAllowFormatChanges
);

```

Parameters***pUnkOutput***[in] Address of an IUnknown interface containing the output stream destination information.***fAllowFormatChanges***

[in] Flag specifying whether the stream is set to allow format changes.

Return values**Value**

S_OK

Description

Function completed successfully.

E_INVALIDARG

One or more arguments are invalid.

E_POINTER

Invalid pointer.

E_OUTOFMEMORY

Exceeded available memory.

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ISpVoice::GetOutputObjectToken

ISpVoice::GetOutputObjectToken retrieves the current output stream object token.

```
HRESULT GetOutputObjectToken(
    ISpObjectToken **ppObjectToken
);
```

Parameters

ppObjectToken

[out] Address of the ISpObjectToken that receives the output stream object token.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpVoice::GetOutputStream

ISpVoice::GetOutputStream retrieves a pointer to an output stream.

```
HRESULT GetOutputStream(
    ISpStreamFormat **ppStream
);
```

Parameters

ppStream

[out] Address of a pointer to an ISpStreamFormat that receives the output stream.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpVoice::Pause

ISpVoice::Pause pauses the voice and closes the output device.

```
HRESULT Pause ( void );
```

Parameters

None.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpVoice::Resume

ISpVoice::Resume sets the output device to the RUN state and resumes rendering.

```
HRESULT Resume ( void );
```

Parameters

None.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpVoice::SetVoice

ISpVoice::SetVoice sets the identity of a voice used in text synthesis.

```
HRESULT SetVoice(
    ISpObjectToken *pToken
);
```

Parameters

pToken

[in] Address of the ISpObjectToken interface containing the voice implementation to be used in the synthesis operation for this ISpVoice instance. The system default voice is selected if this pointer is NULL.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
E_POINTER	Invalid pointer.

Remarks

- Changing the voice selection will preserve the same volume and rate levels for a voice.
- If the SetVoice method is not called, the first call into the ISpVoice interface requiring a voice implementation will initialize it. This results in the default voice for the system to be chosen and initialized for this ISpVoice instance.

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ISpVoice::GetVoice

ISpVoice::GetVoice retrieves the voice identity used in text synthesis.

```
HRESULT GetVoice(
    ISpObjectToken **ppToken
);
```

Parameters

ppToken

[out] Address of a pointer to the ISpObjectToken object representing the synthesized voice implementation used for this ISpVoice instance.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.

E_INVALIDARG

One or more arguments are invalid.

E_POINTER

Invalid pointer.

Note:

If there is an error in the initialization of `GetVoice`, the error returned will not occur until `Speak` or `SpeakStream` methods are called.

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ISpVoice::Speak

ISpVoice::Speak enables the engine to speak the contents of a stream.

This stream may be a text file, text buffer, wav file or other streaming source.

```
HRESULT Speak(
    const WCHAR *pwcs,
    DWORD dwFlags,
    ULONG pulStreamNumber
);
```

Parameters

pwcs

[in, string] Address of a buffer null-terminated text string containing the synthesis markup to be synthesized. This value can be NULL when *dwFlags* is set to `SPF_PURGEBEFORESPEAK` indicating that the audio data currently being sent to the audio destination is to be purged and the synthesis process stopped.

dwFlags

[in] Value indicating the attributes of the text stream. These values are contained in the `SPEAKFLAGS` enumeration.

pulStreamNumber

[out] Address of a value specifying the current input stream number associated with this `Speak` instance.

Return values

Value

S_OK

E_INVALIDARG

E_POINTER

E_OUTOFMEMORY

SPERR_INVALID_FLAGS

SPERR_DEVICE_BUSY

Description

Function completed successfully.

One or more arguments are invalid.

Invalid pointer.

Exceeded available memory.

Invalid flags specified for this operation.

Timeout occurred on synchronous call.

Remarks

- The first call into `ISpVoice::Speak` or `ISpVoice::SpeakStream` for an `ISpVoice` instance will be assigned a stream number of zero. Every subsequent call to `Speak` and `SpeakStream` is assigned one plus the stream number of the previous call to either `Speak` or `SpeakStream` (relative to the `ISpVoice` instance, not the calling thread).
- If there is an error in the initialization of `ISpVoice::GetVoice`, the error returned will not occur until `ISpVoice::Speak` or `ISpVoice::SpeakStream` methods are called.

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ISpVoice::SpeakStream

ISpVoice::SpeakStream enables the engine to speak the contents of a stream.

```
HRESULT SpeakStream(
    IStream *pStream,
    DWORD   dwFlags,
    ULONG    pulStreamNumber
);
```

Parameters

pStream

[in] Address of an `IStream` interface containing the input stream. If the `ISpStreamFormat` interface is not supported the input stream format type is specified as `SPFID_Text`.

dwFlags

[in] Value indicating the attributes of the text stream. These values are contained in the `SPEAKFLAGS` enumeration.

pulStreamNumber

[out] Address of a variable that receives the current input stream number associated with this `SpeakStream` instance.

Return values

Value	Description
<code>S_OK</code>	Function completed successfully.
<code>E_INVALIDARG</code>	One or more arguments are invalid.
<code>E_POINTER</code>	Invalid pointer.
<code>E_OUTOFMEMORY</code>	Exceeded available memory.
<code>SPERR_INVALID_FLAGS</code>	Invalid flags specified for this operation.
<code>SPERR_DEVICE_BUSY</code>	Timeout on synchronous call.

Remarks

- If the input stream is wav data, it is sent directly to the destination stream.
- If the input stream is text data, it is processed by the text-to-speech (TTS) engine.
- The first call into `Speak` or `SpeakStream` for an `ISpVoice` instance will be assigned a stream number of zero. Every subsequent call to `Speak` and `SpeakStream` is assigned one

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```

    long    lNumItems,
    ULONG    *pulNumSkipped
);

```

Parameters

plItemType

[in,string] Specifies the skipped speak request item type.

lNumItems

[in] Specifies the number of items to skip in the current speak request.

pulNumSkipped

[out] The actual number of items skipped.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>plItemType</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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[This is preliminary documentation and subject to change.]



ISpVoice::SetPriority

ISpVoice::SetOutput sets the queue priority for a voice.

```

HRESULT SetPriority(
    SPVPRRIORITY    ePriority
);

```

Parameters

ePriority

[in] Queue priority of type SPVPRRIORITY associated with the current voice.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.

Remarks

- The alert priority voice will interrupt a normal priority voice.
- When two alert priority voices are specified, the first voice will finish before the second voice will proceed.
- SPVPRI_OVER is supported only on Windows 2000.

[This is preliminary documentation and subject to change.]



ISpVoice::GetPriority

ISpVoice::GetPriority retrieves the current voice priority level.

```
HRESULT GetPriority(  
    SPVPRIORITY *pePriority  
);
```

Parameters

pePriority
[out] Priority information of type SPVPRIORITY.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	Invalid pointer.

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ISpVoice::SetAlertBoundary

ISpVoice::SetAlertBoundary specifies which event should be used as the insertion point for alerts.

```
HRESULT SetAlertBoundary(  
    SPEVENTENUM eBoundary  
);
```

Parameters

eBoundary
[in] Address of a SPEVENTENUM enumeration that specifies which event to use for the alert insertion point information.

Return values

Value	Description
-------	-------------

S_OK

Function completed successfully.

E_INVALIDARG

One or more arguments are invalid.

FAILED (hr)

Appropriate error message.

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ISpVoice::GetAlertBoundary

ISpVoice::GetAlertBoundary retrieves which event to be used as the insertion point for alerts.

```
HRESULT GetAlertBoundary(  
    SPEVENTENUM *peBoundary  
);
```

Parameters

peBoundary

[out] Address of a SPEVENTENUM enumeration that receives the event information specifying the alert insertion point information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	Invalid pointer.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpVoice::SetRate

ISpVoice::SetRate sets the engine's rate of spoken text relative to the normal rate.

See Engine Characteristics for a detailed explanation of rate adjustment.

```
HRESULT SetRate(  
    long RateAdjust  
);
```

Parameters

RateAdjust

[in] Value specifying the spoken text units per minute rate.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
E_NOTIMPL	This functionality is not implemented.

Remarks

- Voices do not have the same default rate.
- The granularity of the rate is engine dependent.

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ISpVoice::GetRate

ISpVoice::GetRate retrieves the engine's rate of spoken text relative to the normal rate.

See [Engine Characteristics](#) for a detailed explanation of rate adjustment.

```
HRESULT GetRate(  
    long *pRateAdjust  
);
```

Parameters

pRateAdjust

[out] Address of the value that receives the relative spoken text rate information. Range must be between -10 and 10, inclusive.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
E_NOTIMPL	This functionality is not implemented.

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ISpVoice::SetVolume

ISpVoice::SetSyncSpeakTimeout

ISpVoice::SetSyncSpeakTimeout sets the timeout interval in milliseconds after which, synchronous Speak and SpeakStream calls to this instance of ISpVoice will timeout.

```
HRESULT SetSyncSpeakTimeout (
    ULONG    msTimeout
);
```

Parameters

msTimeout

[in] Value specifying the timeout interval in milliseconds for synchronous speech operations. The SetSyncSpeakTimeout method will not time out by specifying INFINITE for this value.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.

Remarks

- The timeout interval is set for each ISpVoice instance and by default it is set to 10 seconds when the timeout interval is not specified in SetSyncSpeakTimeout.

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ISpVoice::GetSyncSpeakTimeout

ISpVoice::GetSyncSpeakTimeout retrieves the timeout interval for synchronous speech operations for this ISpVoice instance.

```
HRESULT GetSyncSpeakTimeout (
    ULONG    *pmsTimeout
);
```

Parameters

pmsTimeout

[out] Address of the timeout interval in milliseconds for synchronous speech operations.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	Invalid pointer.

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ISpVoice::SpeakCompleteEvent

ISpVoice::SpeakCompleteEvent returns an event handle used to wait until the voice has completed speaking.

This is similar to the functionality provided by **ISpVoice::WaitUntilDone**, but allows the caller to wait on the event handle. The event handle is owned by this object and is not duplicated.

The caller must neither call **CloseHandle()**, nor should the caller ever use the handle after releasing the COM reference to this object.

```
[local] HANDLE SpeakCompleteEvent ( void );
```

Parameters

None.

Return values

Value	Description
Event Handle	For WAIT operation.

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ISpVoice::IsUISupported

ISpVoice::IsUISupported determines if the specified type of UI is supported.

```
[local] HRESULT IsUISupported(
    const WCHAR    *pszTypeOfUI,
    void           *pvExtraData,
    ULONG          cbExtraData,
    BOOL           *pfSupported
);
```

Parameters

Parameters*pszTypeOfUI*

[in] Address of the null-terminated string containing the UI type that is being queried.

pvExtraData

[in] Pointer to additional information needed for the object.

cbExtraData

[in] Size, in bytes, of the ExtraData.

pfSupported

[out] Flag specifying whether the specified UI is supported. TRUE indicates the UI is supported, and FALSE indicates the UI is not supported.

Return values**Value**

S_OK

Description

Function completed successfully.

E_INVALIDARG

One or more arguments are invalid.

FAILED(hr)

Appropriate error message.

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ISpVoice::DisplayUI

ISpVoice::DisplayUI displays the requested UI.

```
[local] HRESULT DisplayUI(
    HWND          hwndParent,
    const WCHAR   *pszTitle,
    const WCHAR   *pszTypeOfUI,
    void          *pvExtraData,
    ULONG         cbExtraData
);
```

Parameters*hwndParent*

[in] Specifies the parent window handle information.

pszTitle

[in] Address of a null-terminated string containing the window title information.

pszTypeOfUI

[in] Address of the null-terminated string containing the requested UI type to display.

pvExtraData

[in] Pointer to additional information needed for the object.

cbExtraData

[in] Size, in bytes, of the ExtraData.

Return values**Value****Description**

S_OK
E_INVALIDARG
FAILED(hr)

Function completed successfully.
One or more arguments are invalid.
Appropriate error message.

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Engine-Level Interfaces

This section describes the interfaces and methods for incorporating speech engines into applications. They are intended for use at the DDI or device driver interface level. Some managers or interfaces may have entries also in the Application-Level Interfaces section. However, entries listed here apply only to the device driver or engine level.

- Grammar Compiler Manager
- Resource Manager
- Speech Recognition Manager
- Speech Recognition Engine Manager
- Text-to-Speech Engine Manager

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Grammar Compiler Manager (DDI-level)

The following section covers:

- ISpErrorLog
- ISpGramCompBackend
- ISpGrammarCompiler
- ISpITNProcessor
- ISpCFGEngineClient
- ISpCFGInterpreter
- ISpCFGInterpreterSite

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ISpErrorLog

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpErrorLog Methods**AddError****Description**

Writes an error to the log file.

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ISpErrorLog::AddError

ISpErrorLog::AddError writes an error to the log file.

This function is application-defined and may be customized for the application's needs. By default, no action is performed.

```
HRESULT AddError(  
    const long    lLineNumber,  
    HRESULT       hr,  
    const WCHAR   *pszDescription,  
    const WCHAR   *pszHelpFile,  
    DWORD         dwHelpContext  
);
```

Parameters

lLineNumber

The line number of the error.

hr

The error code being logged.

pszDescription

A textual description of the error.

pszHelpFile

The file being written to.

dwHelpContext

Flags providing additional information for the log.

Return values**Value**

S_OK

FAILED (hr)

Description

Function completed successfully.

Appropriate error message.

Because this method is application defined, the return value may change. See specific vendor documentation for details.

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ISpGramCompBackend

ISpGramCompBackend inherits from the ISpGrammarBuilder interface.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpGramCompBackend Methods	Description
<u>SetSaveObjects</u>	Sets the storage location of the binary grammar.
<u>InitFromBinaryGrammar</u>	Initializes a grammar from binary data.

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ISpGramCompBackend::SetSaveObjects

ISpGramCompBackend::SetSaveObjects sets the storage location of the binary grammar.

When the ISpGrammarBuilder::Commit method is called, the grammar compiler back end writes the binary grammar to the location of *pStream*. When calling the SetSaveObjects method multiple times, the last call made before calling the Commit method, receives the binary grammar.

```
HRESULT SetSaveObjects(  
    IStream *pStream,  
    ISpErrorLog *pErrorLog  
);
```

Parameters

- pStream*
Address of the IStream that receives the binary grammar.
- pErrorLog*
Address of the ISpErrorLog interface that receives the error information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpGramCompBackend::InitFromBinaryGram

ISpGramCompBackend::InitFromBinaryGrammar initializes a grammar from binary data.

```
HRESULT InitFromBinaryGrammar(
    const SPBINARYGRAMMAR *pBinaryData
);
```

Parameters

pBinaryData
Pointer to the grammar list.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpGrammarCompiler

Methods in Vtable Order

IspGrammarCompiler Methods	Description
CompileStream	Loads the XML file into the DOM.

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ISpGrammarCompiler::CompileStream

IspGrammarCompiler::CompileStream loads the XML file into the DOM.

Also loads the XML that contains the <DEFINE> in case it is different from the main file specified by -d flag.

```
HRESULT CompileStream(
```

```

    IStream      *pSource,
    IStream      *pDest,
    IStream      *pHeader,
    IStream      *pDefine,
    ISpErrorLog  *pErrorLog,
    DWORD        dwFlags
);

```

Parameters

pSource

Pointer to the source.

pDest

Pointer to the destination.

pHeader

Pointer to the stream header.

pDefine

Pointer to the definition.

pErrorLog

Pointer to the error log receiving the messages.

dwFlags

[in] Not currently used. May be NULL.

Return values

Value

S_OK

E_INVALIDARG

FAILED (hr)

Description

Function completed successfully.

One of the parameters is bad or invalid.

Appropriate error message.

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ISpITNProcessor

ISpITNProcessor interface is implemented by SAPI to do the Inverse Text Normalization (ITN).

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpITNProcessor Methods

LoadITNGrammar

ITNPhrase

Description

Loads an inverse text normalization grammar.

Parses an inverse text normalization phrase.

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ISpITNProcessor::LoadITNGrammar loads an inverse text normalization (ITN) grammar. The loaded grammar can be used by either SAPI or the speech recognition (SR) engine.

Parameters

Address of the null-terminated string containing the CLSID of the ITN grammar object implementing ISpCFGInterpreter.

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>pszCLSID</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpITNProcessor::ITNPhrase parses an inverse text normalization (ITN) phrase.

The ITNPhrase will attempt to parse the *pPhrase* passed in using the ITN grammar loaded by ISpITNProcessor::LoadITNGrammar. If a parse is found, the ITN grammar will add the display text replacement. For example, AddReplacement "\$100" for "one hundred dollars".

Parameters

Address of the phrase to parse.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	No words are available.
SP_NO_RULE_ACTIVE	No rules are available.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Not enough memory to complete operation.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpCFGEngineClient

The `ISpCFGEngineClient` interface allows the CFG engine to notify the SR engine of changes in the status of loaded grammars.

When to Implement

Implemented by an SR engine.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpCFGEngineClient Methods	Description
<u>WordNotify</u>	Notifies the SR engine of events related to the addition or deletion of words in the loaded grammars.
<u>RuleNotify</u>	Notifies the SR engine of events related to the addition, deletion, activation, or deactivation of rules in the loaded grammars.

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ISpCFGEngineClient::WordNotify

ISpCFGEngineClient::WordNotify notifies SR engine of events related to the addition or deletion of words in the loaded grammars.

Duplication words (from multiple grammars) are added only once.

```
HRESULT WordNotify(  
    SPCFGNOTIFY           Action,  
    ULONG                 cWords.
```

```
const SPWORDENTRY *pWords
);
```

Parameters

Action

The action being taken of type SPCFGNOTIFY. Must be either SPCFGN_ADD or SPCFGN_REMOVE.

cWords

The number of words in $pWords$.

pWords

An array of words for which *Action* specifies.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more of the parameters are invalid.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
E_FAIL	Operation failed for unspecified reason.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpCFGEngineClient::RuleNotify

ISpCFGEngineClient::RuleNotify notifies SR engine of events related to the addition, deletion, activation, or deactivation of rules in the loaded grammars.

```
HRESULT RuleNotify(  
    SPCFGNOTIFY           Action,  
    ULONG                 cRules,  
    const SPRULEENTRY *pRules  
);
```

Parameters

Action

The action being taken of type SPCFGNOTIFY. Must be either SPCFGN_ADD, SPCFGN_REMOVE, SPCFGN_ACTIVATE, SPCFGN_DEACTIVATE, or SPCFGN_INVALIDATE.

cRules

The number of rules in $pRules$.

pRules

An array of rules for which *Action* specifies.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpCFGInterpreter

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpCFGInterpreter Methods	Description
<u>InitGrammar</u>	
<u>Interpret</u>	

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ISpCFGInterpreter::InitGrammar

ISpCFGInterpreter::InitGrammar

```
HRESULT InitGrammar(  
    const WCHAR *pszGrammarName,  
    const void **pvGrammarData  
);
```

Parameters

pszGrammarName
[in]
pvGrammarData
[in]

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpCFGInterpreter::Interpret

ISpCFGInterpreter::Interpret

```
HRESULT Interpret(  
    ISpPhraseBuilder  
    const ULONG  
    const ULONG  
    ISpCFGInterpreterSite  
);  
*pPhrase,  
ulFirstElement,  
ulCountOfElements,  
*pSite
```

Parameters

pPhrase
[in]
ulFirstElement
[in]
ulCountOfElements
[in]
pSite
[in]

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpCFGInterpreterSite

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpCFGInterpreterSite Methods	Description
<u>AddTextReplacement</u>	Adds one text replacement to the phrase.
<u>AddProperty</u>	Adds a property entry to the phrase object.
<u>GetResourceValue</u>	Retrieves the resource information for a grammar.

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ISpCFGInterpreterSite::AddTextReplacement

ISpCFGInterpreterSite::AddTextReplacement adds one text replacement to the phrase. The object must have been initialized by calling **SetPhrase** prior to calling this method.

```
HRESULT AddTextReplacement (
    SPPHRASEREPLACEMENT *pReplace
);
```

Parameters

pReplace

[in] Address of the SPPHRASEREPLACEMENT that contains the replacement text.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>cReplacements</i> is zero or <i>pReplace</i> is invalid.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	The object is uninitialized.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpCFGInterpreterSite::AddProperty

ISpCFGInterpreterSite::AddProperty adds a property entry to the phrase object.

```
HRESULT AddProperty (
    SPPHRASEPROPERTY *pProperty
);
```

Parameters

pProperty

[in] Address of the SPPHRASEPROPERTY structure that contains the property information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pProperty</i> is bad or invalid.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	The object is uninitialized.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpCFGInterpreterSite::GetResourceValue

ISpCFGInterpreterSite::GetResourceValue retrieves the resource information for a grammar.

```
HRESULT GetResourceValue(
    const SPRULEHANDLE    hRule,
    const WCHAR           *pszResourceName,
    WCHAR                 **ppCoMemResource
);
```

Parameters

hRule

[in] The rule handle containing the valid rule ID and index.

pszResourceName

[in] The name of the resource from which to retrieve the grammar information.

ppCoMemResource

[out] Pointer containing the passed back resource value.

Applications implementing this method must call `CoTaskMemFree()` to free memory associated with this resource.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One of the parameters is bad or invalid.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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Resource Manager (DDI-level)

The following section covers:

- [ISpObjectTokenEnumBuilder](#)
- [ISpTokenUI](#)
- [ISpTaskManager](#)
- [ISpThreadControl](#)
- [ISpThreadTask](#)

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ISpObjectTokenEnumBuilder

This interface inherits from [IEnumSpObjectTokens](#).

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpObjectTokenEnumBuilder Methods

[SetAttribs](#)

Description

Sets the required and optional token enumerator attribute information.

[AddTokens](#)

Adds tokens to the object token enumerator.

[AddTokensFromDataKey](#)

Adds a new token using specified subkey and CategoryId information.

[AddTokensFromTokenEnum](#)

Adds a new token from an enumerated list of object tokens.

[Sort](#)

Sorts the list of enumerated object tokens.

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ISpObjectTokenEnumBuilder::SetAttribs

ISpObjectTokenEnumBuilder::SetAttribs sets the required and optional token enumerator attribute information.

```
HRESULT SetAttribs(
    const WCHAR    *pszReqAttribs,
    const WCHAR    *pszOptAttribs
);
```

Parameters

pszReqAttribs

Address of a null-terminated string containing the required attribute information.

pszOptAttribs

Address of a null-terminated string containing the optional attribute information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_ALREADY_INITIALIZED	The object has already been initialized.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpObjectTokenEnumBuilder::AddTokens

ISpObjectTokenEnumBuilder::AddTokens adds tokens to the object token enumerator.

```
HRESULT AddTokens (
    ULONG          cTokens,
    ISpObjectToken **pToken
);
```

Parameters

cTokens

The number of object tokens being added to the sequence.

pToken

Address of a pointer to an *ISpObjectToken* object containing the information associated with the tokens being added.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
E_POINTER	Invalid pointer.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	The object has not been properly initialized.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpObjectTokenEnumBuilder::AddTokensFrom

ISpObjectTokenEnumBuilder::AddTokensFromDataKey adds a new token using specified subkey and CategoryId information.

```
HRESULT AddTokensFromDataKey(  
    ISpDataKey *pDataKey,  
    const WCHAR *pszSubKey,  
    const WCHAR *pszCategoryId  
);
```

Parameters

pDataKey

Address of an ISpDataKey interface that specifies the system registry key to create the token from.

pszSubKey

Address of a null-terminated string containing the system registry subkey information.

pszCategoryId

Address of a null-terminated string containing the category identifier information for the system registry subkey.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	The object has not been properly initialized.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpObjectTokenEnumBuilder::AddTokensFrom

ISpObjectTokenEnumBuilder::AddTokensFromTokenEnum adds a new token from an enumerated list of object tokens.

```
HRESULT AddTokensFromTokenEnum(  
    IEnumSpObjectTokens      *pTokenEnum  
);
```

Parameters

pTokenEnum

Address of an IEnumSpObjectTokens interface containing the list of enumerated object tokens

to add.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	The object has not been properly initialized.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpObjectTokenEnumBuilder::Sort

ISpObjectTokenEnumBuilder::Sort sorts the list of enumerated object tokens.

```
HRESULT Sort(  
    const WCHAR *pszTokenIdToListFirst  
);
```

Parameters

pszTokenIdToListFirst
Address of a null-terminated string specifying the identifier of the first token in the sorted list.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	Invalid pointer.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	The object has not been properly initialized.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpTokenUI

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpTokenUI Methods**IsUISupported****Description**

Determines if the specified UI type is supported by the token.

DisplayUI

Displays the UI associated with the object token.

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ISpTokenUI::IsUISupported

ISpTokenUI::IsUISupported determines if the specified UI type is supported by the token.

```
[local] HRESULT IsUISupported(  
    const WCHAR *pszTypeOfUI,  
    void *pvExtraData,  
    ULONG cbExtraData,  
    IUnknown *punkObject,  
    BOOL *pfSupported  
);
```

Parameters

pszTypeOfUI

[in] Address of a null-terminated string containing the object's UI type.

pvExtraData

[in] Pointer to additional information needed for the object.

cbExtraData

[in] Size, in bytes, of the ExtraData.

punkObject

[in] Address of the object's IUnknown interface.

pfSupported

[out] Address of a variable that receives the value indicating support for the interface. This value is set to TRUE when this interface is supported and FALSE otherwise.

Return values**Value**

S_OK

E_INVALIDARG

E_POINTER

Description

Function completed successfully.

One or more arguments are invalid.

Invalid pointer.

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ISpTokenUI::DisplayUI



```
[local] HRESULT DisplayUI(
    HWND          hwndParent,
    const WCHAR   *pszTitle,
    const WCHAR   *pszTypeOfUI,
    void          *pvExtraData,
    ULONG         cbExtraData,
    ISpObjectToken *pToken,
    IUnknown     *punkObject
);
```

hwndParent

pszTitle

pszTypeOfUI

pvExtraData

cbExtraData

pToken

punkObject

[in] Address of the IUnknown interface pointer.

Value

S OK

E INVALIDARG

E POINTER

Function completed successfully.

One or more arguments are invalid.

Invalid pointer.

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ISpTaskManager

When to Implement

This interface is used to implement a task management service provider to optimize thread usage.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpTaskManager Methods

SetThreadPoolInfo

GetThreadPoolInfo

QueueTask

CreateReoccurringTask

CreateThreadControl

TerminateTask

TerminateTaskGroup

Description

Sets the attributes for thread pool management.

Retrieves the current thread pool management attributes.

Adds a task to the queue for asynchronous task processing.

Creates a task entry that will be processed on a high priority thread.

Creates a thread control object.

Interrupts a specified task.

Terminates a group of tasks that match a specific group identifier.

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ISpTaskManager::SetThreadPoolInfo

ISpTaskManager::SetThreadPoolInfo defines the thread pool attributes.

```
HRESULT SetThreadPoolInfo(  
    const SPTMTHREADINFO *pPoolInfo  
);
```

Parameters

pPoolInfo
[in] Address of an SPTMTHREADINFO structure that receives the thread management information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pPoolInfo</i> is invalid or <i>pPoolInfo->lPoolSize</i> size is less than -1.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpTaskManager::GetThreadPoolInfo

```
HRESULT GetThreadPoolInfo(
    SPTMTHREADINFO *pPoolInfo
);
```

pPoolInfo

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>pPoolInfo</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpTaskManager::QueueTask adds a task to the queue for asynchronous task processing.

```
HRESULT QueueTask(  
    ISpTask      pTask,  
    void         *pvTaskData,  
    HANDLE       hCompEvent,  
    DWORD*       *pdwGroupId,  
    DWORD*       *pTaskID  
);
```

pTask

pvTaskData

hCompEvent

pdwGroupId

pTaskID

[out] Value specifying the task identifier.

12/28/00

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pTask</i> is invalid or bad.
E_POINTER	<i>pTaskId</i> or <i>pdwGroupId</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpTaskManager::CreateReoccurringTask

ISpTaskManager::CreateReoccurringTask creates a task entry that will be processed on a high priority thread when the **ISpTask::Execute** method is called.

These reoccurring tasks are designed to supply data to hardware devices.

```
HRESULT CreateReoccurringTask(  
    IspTask                *pTask,  
    void                  *pvTaskData,  
    HANDLE                 hCompEvent,  
    IspNotifySink         **ppTaskCtrl  
);
```

Parameters

<i>pTask</i>	[in] Address of an ISpTask interface containing the task.
<i>pvTaskData</i>	[in] Address of the task data.
<i>hCompEvent</i>	[in] Handle of the task completion event.
<i>ppTaskCtrl</i>	[out] Address of a pointer to an ISpNotifySink interface that receives the task notifications.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pTask</i> is invalid or bad.
E_POINTER	<i>ppTaskCtrl</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpTaskManager::CreateThreadControl

ISpTaskManager::CreateThreadControl allocates a thread control object. It does not allocate a thread. If the task manager's controlling IUnknown has been allocated by ADDREF since the thread's creation, the allocated thread control object uses the thread pool in the task manager.

```
HRESULT CreateThreadControl(
    ISpThreadTask      *pTask,
    void               *pvTaskData,
    long               nPriority,
    ISpThreadControl   **ppTaskCtrl
);
```

Parameters

pTask

[in] Address of the ISpThreadTask interface that is used to initialize and execute the task thread.

pvTaskData

[in] Data passed to all ISpThreadTask member functions. This value can be NULL.

nPriority

[in] The Win32 priority for the allocated thread.

ppTaskCtrl

[out] Address of a pointer to an ISpThreadControl interface that receives the thread control.

Return values

Value

S_OK

E_INVALIDARG

E_POINTER

E_OUTOFMEMORY

FAILED (hr)

Description

Function completed successfully.

pTask is invalid or bad.

ppThreadCtrl is invalid or bad.

Exceeded available memory.

Appropriate error message.

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ISpTaskManager::TerminateTask

ISpTaskManager::TerminateTask interrupts the specified task.

```
HRESULT TerminateTask(
    DWORD    dwTaskId,
    ULONG    ulWaitPeriod
);
```

Parameters

dwTaskId

[in] Value specifying the identifier of the task to interrupt.

ulWaitPeriod

[in] Number of milliseconds to wait before interrupting the task.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
S_FALSE	Method timed out.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpTaskManager::TerminateTaskGroup

ISpTaskManager::TerminateTaskGroup terminates a group of tasks matching the specified group identifier.

```
HRESULT TerminateTaskGroup (
    DWORD    dwGroupId,
    ULONG    ulWaitPeriod
);
```

Parameters*dwGroupId*

[in] Value specifying the identifier for the task group to interrupt.

ulWaitPeriod

[in] Number of milliseconds to wait before interrupting the task group.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpThreadControl

The `ISpThreadControl` interface inherits from the `ISpNotifySink` interface.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpThreadControl Methods

StartThread

WaitForThreadDone

TerminateThread

ThreadHandle

ThreadId

NotifyEvent

WindowHandle

ThreadCompleteEvent

ExitThreadEvent

Description

Initializes a thread and returns a window handle.

Specifies the time interval to wait before ending thread processing.

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ISpThreadControl::StartThread

ISpThreadControl::StartThread initializes a thread and returns a window handle.

```
HRESULT StartThread(
    DWORD    dwFlags,
    HWND    *phwnd
);
```

Parameters

dwFlags

Currently not implemented.

phwnd

Optional address of an handle to a window. The handle of the new window will be returned to *phwnd* if this parameter is non-NULL. A window will not be created if this parameter is NULL.

Return values

Value

`S_OK`

`E_INVALIDARG`

`E_POINTER`

`E_OUTOFMEMORY`

Description

Function completed successfully.

One or more arguments are invalid.

Invalid pointer.

Exceeded available memory.

ISpThreadControl::WaitForThreadDone

```

HRESULT WaitForThreadDone(
    BOOL          fForceStop,
    HRESULT       *pThrThreadResult,
    ULONG         msTimeOut
);

```

fForceStop

phrThreadResult

msTimeout

Time-out interval in milliseconds to wait before interrupting the task.

Value

S_OK

Function completed successfully.

E INVALIDARG

One or more arguments are invalid.

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ISpThreadControl::TerminateThread

ISpThreadControl::TerminateThread

```
HRESULT TerminateThread ( void );
```

None.

file://C:\WINDOWS\TEMP\~hh38F6.htm

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.

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ISpThreadControl::ThreadHandle

ISpThreadControl::ThreadHandle retrieves a thread handle.

```
HANDLE ThreadHandle ( void );
```

Parameters

None.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Method completed successfully.

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ISpThreadControl::ThreadId

ISpThreadControl::ThreadId

```
DWORD ThreadId ( void );
```

Parameters

None.

Return values

Value	Description
-------	-------------

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ISpThreadControl::NotifyEvent

```
HANDLE NotifyEvent ( void );
```

Parameters

None.

Return values

Value	Description
-------	-------------

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ISpThreadControl::WindowHandle

```
ISpThreadControl::WindowHandle
```

```
HWND WindowHandle ( void );
```

Parameters

None.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Method completed successfully.

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ISpThreadControl::ThreadCompleteEvent

```
ISpThreadControl::ThreadCompleteEvent
```

```
HANDLE ThreadCompleteEvent ( void );
```

Parameters

None.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Method completed successfully.

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ISpThreadControl::ExitThreadEvent

ISpThreadControl::ExitThreadEvent

HANDLE **ExitThreadEvent**(void);

Parameters

none.

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ISpThreadTask

The ISpThreadTask interface simplifies thread-based operations. It allows SAPI to handle specific aspects of threads and thereby avoiding more complex Win32 operations.

When to Implement

If applications need this interface, there are three methods that need to be implemented and they are application specific. These methods may also be defined in more than once instance.

Note:

This is not a COM interface.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpThreadTask Methods	Description
<u>InitThread</u>	Attempts to create a thread.
<u>ThreadProc</u>	Implements the processing of the thread.
<u>WindowMessage</u>	Implements the processing of window messages.

[This is preliminary documentation and subject to change.]



ISpThreadTask::InitThread

ISpThreadTask::InitThread attempts to create a thread. The thread is created only if it has successfully met the application's criteria. This method is an alternative to creating a thread from Win32 functions.

```
virtual HRESULT STDMETHODCALLTYPE InitThread(
    void      *pvTaskData,
    HWND      hwnd
) = 0;
```

Parameters

pvTaskData
[in] The specific information for the application.

hwnd
[in] A window handle.

Return values

S_OK	Function completed successfully.
S_FAILED	Function failed and should not create a new thread.

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ISpThreadTask::ThreadProc

ISpThreadTask::ThreadProc implements the processing of the thread. This method will be application specific.

```
virtual HRESULT STDMETHODCALLTYPE ThreadProc(
    void      *pvTaskData,
    HANDLE     hExitThreadEvent,
    HANDLE     hNotifyEvent,
    HWND      hwndWorker,
    volatile const BOOL *pfContinueProcessing
) = 0;
```

Parameters

**pvTaskData*
[in] The specific information for the application.

hExitThreadEvent

[in, out] A handle to a thread object or an array of thread objects.

hNotifyEvent

[in] A handle to the notification event.

hwndWorker

[in] A window handle.

pfContinueProcessing

[in] Boolean flag indicating whether to continue processing. TRUE indicates the process should continue; FALSE otherwise.

Return values

S_OK

Function completed successfully.

S_FAILED

Function failed.

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ISpThreadTask::WindowMessage

ISpThreadTask::WindowMessage implements the processing of window messages. Not all applications will need a window and this method may be left unimplemented. However, SAPI maintains a hidden window and messages posted will require this method.

```
virtual HRESULT STDMETHODCALLTYPE WindowMessage(
    void          *pvTaskData,
    HWND          hWnd,
    UINT          Msg,
    WPARAM        wParam,
    LPARAM        lParam
) = 0;
```

Parameters

pvTaskData

[in] The specific information for the application.

hWnd

[in] A window handle.

Msg

[in] The type of window message.

wParam

Application-specific information. This will change based on the *Msg* value.

lParam

Application-specific information. This will change based on the *Msg* value.

Return values

The return value is application specific.

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Speech Recognition Manager (DDI-level)

The following section covers:

- ISpPhraseBuilder

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ISpPhraseBuilder

Note: The ISpPhraseBuilder interface inherits from ISpPhrase.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpPhraseBuilder Methods

InitFromPhrase

Description

Initializes from a phrase.

InitFromSerializedPhrase

Initializes a phrase from a serialized phrase.

AddElements

Adds a copy of the given element to the end of this object's element list.

AddRules

Adds phrase rules to the phrase object.

AddProperties

Adds property entries to the phrase object.

AddReplacements

Adds one or more text replacements to the phrase.

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ISpPhraseBuilder::InitFromPhrase

ISpPhraseBuilder::InitFromPhrase initializes from a phrase.

```
HRESULT InitFromPhrase(
    const SPPHRASE *pSrcPhrase
);
```

Parameters

pSrcPhrase

Address of a *SPPHRASE* data structure containing the phrase information. If *pSrcPhrase* is NULL, then the object is reset to its initial state.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pSrcPhrase</i> or <i>pSrcPhrase->Rule.pNextSibling</i> is invalid or bad. Alternatively, <i>pSrcPhrase->LangID</i> may be zero or <i>pSrcPhrase->cbSize</i> does not indicate the same size as <i>pSrcPhrase</i> .
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Example

The following code snippet demonstrates creating and initializing from a phrase.

```

HRESULT hr;

CComPtr<ISpPhraseBuilder> cpPhraseBuilder;
CComPtr<ISpPhrase>        cpPhrase;
CSpPhrasePtr              pPhrase;

hr = cpPhraseBuilder.CoCreateInstance( CLSID_SpPhraseBuilder );
//Check return value

hr = GetStdRecognition_Phrase( &cpPhrase, CLSID_SpSharedRecognizer );

hr = cpPhrase->GetPhrase(&pPhrase );
//Check return value

hr = cpPhraseBuilder->InitFromPhrase( pPhrase );
//Check return value

```

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ISpPhraseBuilder::InitFromSerializedPhrase

ISpPhraseBuilder::InitFromSerializedPhrase initializes a phrase from a serialized phrase.

```

HRESULT InitFromSerializedPhrase(
    const SPSERIALIZEDPHRASE *pPhrase
);

```

Parameters

pPhrase
Address of the SPSERIALIZEDPHRASE structure that contains the phrase information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pSrcPhrase</i> or <i>pSrcPhrase->cbSerializedSize</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

Example

The following code fragment demonstrates `InitFromSerializedPhrase`.

```

HRESULT hr;
CComPtr<ISpRecoResult>      RecoResult;
CComPtr<ISpPhraseBuilder>    pPhraseBuilder;
SPSERIALIZEDPHRASE          *SerializedPhrase=NULL;
SPSERIALIZEDPHRASE          *pSerPhrase=NULL;
ULONG                       SerSize;
CComPtr<IStream>             cpStream;

LARGE_INTEGER    liZero = {0,0};

hr = Init( &cpRecoResult );
// Check result

// Get SerializedPhrase
hr = cpRecoResult->GetSerializedPhrase(&pSerializedPhrase);

if (SUCCEEDED(hr))
    // Check for pSerializedPhrase != NULL

CreateStreamOnHGlobal(NULL, true, &cpStream);

if (cpStream)
    hr = cpStream->Write(pSerializedPhrase, pSerializedPhrase->ulSerializedSiz

hr = cpStream->Seek(liZero, STREAM_SEEK_SET, NULL);
if (SUCCEEDED(hr))
    hr = cpStream->Read((void *)&SerSize, sizeof(SerSize), NULL);

pSerPhrase = (SPSERIALIZEDPHRASE*)::CoTaskMemAlloc(SerSize);

    hr = cpStream->Seek(liZero, STREAM_SEEK_SET, NULL);
    if (SUCCEEDED(hr))
        hr = cpStream->Read((void *)pSerPhrase, SerSize, NULL);

    hr = cpPhraseBuilder.CoCreateInstance( CLSID_SpPhraseBuilder );
    // Check result

    hr = cpPhraseBuilder->InitFromSerializedPhrase( pSerPhrase );
    // Check result

::CoTaskMemFree( pSerializedPhrase );

```

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ISpPhraseBuilder::AddElements

ISpPhraseBuilder::AddElements adds a copy of the given element to the end of this object's element list.

```
HRESULT AddElements(
    ULONG          cElements,
    const SPPHRASEELEMENT *pElement
);
```

Parameters

cElements

Specifies the number of phrase elements to add.

pElement

Address of the SPPHRASEELEMENT data structure containing the phrase element to add.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	The object has not been properly initialized.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpPhraseBuilder::AddRules

ISpPhraseBuilder::AddRules adds phrase rules to the phrase object.

```
HRESULT AddRules(
    const SPPHRASERULEHANDLE hParent,
    const SPPHRASERULE *pRule,
    SPPHRASERULEHANDLE *phNewRule
);
```

Parameters

hParent

Handle to the parent phrase rule.

pRule

Address of the SPPHRASERULE structure that contains the phrase rule information.

phNewRule

Address of the SPPHRASERULEHANDLE structure that contains the new phrase rule information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	Invalid pointer.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	The object has not been properly initialized.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpPhraseBuilder::AddProperties

ISpPhraseBuilder::AddProperties adds property entries to the phrase object.

```
HRESULT AddProperties (
    const SPPHRASEPROPERTYHANDLE hParent,
    const SPPHRASEPROPERTY *pProperty,
    SPPHRASEPROPERTYHANDLE *phNewProperty
);
```

Parameters

hParent

Handle to the parent phrase element.

pProperty

Address of the **SPPHRASEPROPERTY** structure that contains the property information.

phNewProperty

Address of the **SPPHRASEPROPERTYHANDLE** structure that contains the new property information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
E_POINTER	Invalid pointer.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	The object has not been properly initialized.
SPERR_ALREADY_INITIALIZED	The object has already been initialized.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpPhraseBuilder::AddReplacements

ISpPhraseBuilder::AddReplacements adds one or more text replacements to the phrase.

```
HRESULT AddReplacements(
    ULONG                cReplacements,
    const SPPHRASEREPLACEMENT *pReplacements
);
```

Parameters

cReplacements

The number of replacement phrase elements.

pReplacements

Address of the SPPHRASEREPLACEMENT structure that contains the phrase element replacement information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	The object has not been properly initialized.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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Speech Recognition Engine Manager (DDI-level)

The following section covers:

- ISpPrivateEngineCall
- ISpSREngine
- ISpSREngineSite
- ISpSRAalternates

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ISpPrivateEngineCall

When to Implement

Implemented by SAPI and inherits from ISpRecoContext. Private Engine Call is initialized by the engine extension object while it is being created.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpPrivateEngineCall Methods	Description
<u>CallEngine</u>	Allows an engine-specific call.

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ISpPrivateEngineCall::CallEngine

ISpPrivateEngineCall::CallEngine allows an engine specific call.

It is called from the engine extension object to the engine object.

```
HRESULT CallEngine(  
    PVOID pCallFrame,  
    ULONG ulCallFrameSize  
);
```

Parameters

- pCallFrame*
[in, out] The engine-specific structured block of memory parameters. This block will be marshalled in the shared engine case and must not contain pointers to other memory allocations. It must be fully self-contained and relative only to itself.
- ulCallFrameSize*
[in] Size, in bytes, of the *pCallFrame* structure.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_FAILED	No engine could be found.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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Note: The ISpSREngine interface inherits from ISpCFGEngineClient.

ISpSREngine Methods

Sets the ISpEngineSite interface for the engine to use.

Gets the format of the input audio stream.

Begins recognition processing on a stream.

Sets the profile information of the recognition profile token.

Creates a text buffer structure and returns a pointer to it.

Removes the text buffer structure.

Loads an engine specific grammar.

Unloads the engine specific grammar.

Sets the proprietary grammar rule state.

Sets the proprietary grammar rule ID state.

Loads an engine specific statistical language model (SLM).

Unloads an engine specific statistical language model (SLM).

Sets the initial state of the SR engine's SLM.

Sets the SR engine word sequence data.

Copies the currently selected text into the grammar.

Gets the IPA pronunciation of a word's pronunciation id.

Sets the driver context cookie to NULL.

Notifies the engine that a recognition context is being destroyed.

Gets or sets miscellaneous information about the engine.

Sets the SR engine text data associated with the language model adaptation.

Sets the numerical property attribute information of the SR engine.

Retrieves the numerical property attribute information of the SR engine.

Sets the text property attribute information of the SR engine.

Retrieves the text property attribute information of the SR engine.

Changes the state of a proprietary to determine if specific grammar rules should be recognized.

[This is preliminary documentation and subject to change.]



ISpSREngine::SetSite

ISpSREngine::SetSite sets the ISpEngineSite interface for the engine to use. It also passes the SAPI 5 CFG language model if it is available.

```
HRESULT SetSite(
    ISpEngineSite *pSite
);
```

Parameters

pSite

Pointer to the ISpEngineSite interface of the engine to use.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngine::GetInputAudioFormat

ISpSREngine::GetInputAudioFormat gets the format of the input audio stream.

```
HRESULT GetInputAudioFormat(
    const GUID *pSourceFormatId,
    const WAVEFORMATEX *pSourceWFEX,
    GUID *pDesiredFormatId,
    WAVEFORMATEX **ppCoMemDesiredWFEX,
    ULONG *pulBasicBlockSize
);
```

Parameters

pSourceFormatId

The GUID of the source file format. Not currently used.

pSourceWFEX

[in] Address of the WAVEFORMATEX structure containing the wave file format information.

pDesiredFormatId

The GUID of the intended format.

ppCoMemDesiredWFEX

The complete wave file format information.

pulBasicBlockSize

The basic block size of the wave based on the sampling rate. If the driver does not use a fixed block size, zero is passed back.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_FORMAT_NOT_SUPPORTED	A local id was not found or is not supported.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Insufficient memory to allocate acoustic model.
E_FAIL	Speech user is invalid or not initialized.
E_UNEXPECTED	Sampling rate is not valid.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngine::RecognizeStream

ISpSREngine::RecognizeStream begins recognition processing on a stream. The processing continues until the buffer is empty or is explicitly stopped. This method is implemented by the application.

```

HRESULT Function(
    REFGUID          rguidFmtId,
    const WAVEFORMATEX *pWaveFormatEx,
    HANDLE           hRequestSync,
    HANDLE           hDataAvailable,
    HANDLE           hExit,
    BOOL             fNewAudioStream,
    BOOL             fRealTimeAudio,
    ISpObjectToken  s      *pAudioObjectToken
);

```

Parameters

rguidFmtId
[in] The REFGUID for the format to recognize

pWaveFormatEx
[in] Address of a WAVEFORMATEX structure describing the input format.

hRequestSync
[in] Handle to the task queue allowing or denying stream synchronization.

hDataAvailable
[in] Handle to the event indicating available data.

hExit
[in] Handle to exit event.

fNewAudioStream

[in] Indicates whether the input is a new stream or not. TRUE means it is a newly created stream; FALSE otherwise.

fRealTimeAudio

[in] Indicates whether the input is real time audio or not. TRUE means it is real time audio; FALSE otherwise

pAudioObjectToken

[in] The object token interface for the stream.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngine::SetRecoProfile

ISpSREngine::SetRecoProfile sets the profile information of the recognition profile token.

```
HRESULT SetRecoProfile(  
    ISpObjectToken *pProfile  
);
```

Parameters

pProfile
Address of an ISpObjectToken object that contains the recognition profile token information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngine::OnCreateGrammar

ISpSREngine::OnCreateGrammar creates a text buffer structure and passes back a pointer to it as the *ppvEngineGrammar* cookie which the speech recognition (SR) engine will receive as part of the SPTEXTBUF transition.

006221 950726 09751036 122900

Parameters

Return values

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ISpSREngine::OnDeleteGrammar

Parameters

Return values

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ISpSREngine::LoadProprietaryGrammar

ISpSREngine::LoadProprietaryGrammar loads an engine with either specific or proprietary grammar.

```
HRESULT LoadProprietaryGrammar(
    void                *pvEngineGrammar,
    REFGUID             rguidParam,
    const WCHAR         *pszStringParam,
    const void          *pvDataParam,
    ULONG               ulDataSize,
    SPLOADOPTIONS       Options
);
```

Parameters

pvEngineGrammar

[in] The address of the driver's grammar cookie.

rguidParam

[in] Unique identifier of the grammar.

pszStringParam

[in, string] Address of a null-terminated string containing proprietary grammar string parameters.

pvDataParam

[in] Pointer to the grammar image.

ulDataSize

[in] Size, in bytes, of the grammar image.

Options

[in] One of the grammar loading options specified in the **SPLOADOPTIONS** enumeration sequence.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pvDataParam</i> or <i>pvEngineGrammar</i> is invalid or bad.
E_OUTOFMEMORY (hr)	Insufficient memory available for allocations.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngine::UnloadProprietaryGrammar

ISpSREngine::UnloadProprietaryGrammar unloads the engine specific grammar.

```
HRESULT UnloadProprietaryGrammar(  
    void    *pvEngineGrammar  
);
```

Parameters

pvEngineGrammar
[in] Address of the driver's grammar cookie.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.

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ISpSREngine::SetProprietaryRuleState

ISpSREngine::SetProprietaryRuleState sets the proprietary grammar rule state.

```
HRESULT SetProprietaryRuleState(  
    void    *pvEngineGrammar,  
    const WCHAR *pszName,  
    const WCHAR *pszValue,  
    SPRULESTATE NewState,  
    ULONG    *pcRulesChanged  
);
```

Parameters

pvEngineGrammar
[in] The engine's proprietary grammar rule.

pszName
[in, string] Address of a null-terminated string that contains the grammar rule name information.

pszValue
[in, string] Address of a null-terminated string that contains the grammar rule value information.

NewState
[in] One of the grammar rule states specified in the SPRULESTATE enumeration sequence.

pcRulesChanged
[out] The number of grammar rules being set.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pvEngineGrammar</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngine::SetProprietaryRuleIdState

ISpSREngine::SetProprietaryRuleIdState sets the propriety grammar rule ID state.

```
HRESULT SetProprietaryRuleIdState(  
    void          *pvEngineGrammar,  
    DWORD         dwRuleId,  
    SPRULESTATE   NewState  
);
```

Parameters

- pvEngineGrammar*
[in] The engine's proprietary grammar rule.
- dwRuleId*
[in] The engine propriety grammar rule identifier.
- NewState*
[in] One of the grammar rule states specified in the SPRULESTATE enumeration sequence.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngine::LoadSLM

ISpSREngine::LoadSLM loads an engine specific statistical language model (SLM).

```
HRESULT LoadSLM(  
    void          *pvEngineGrammar,  
    const WCHAR   *pszTopicName  
);
```

Parameters

pvEngineGrammar

[in] The current grammar for the engine.

pszTopicName

[in, string] Address of a null-terminated string that specifies the SLM name information. The default SLM is loaded if the value of *pszTopicName* is NULL.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pvEngineGrammar</i> is invalid or bad.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngine::UnloadSLM

ISpSREngine::UnloadSLM unloads an engine specific statistical language model (SLM).

```
HRESULT UnloadSLM(  
    void *pvEngineGrammar  
);
```

Parameters

pvEngineGrammar

[in] The current grammar for the engine.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pvEngineGrammar</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngine::SetSLMState

ISpSREngine::SetSLMState sets the initial state of the SR engine's statistical language model (SLM).

```
HRESULT SetSLMState(
    void *pvEngineGrammar,
    SPRULESTATE NewState
);
```

Parameters

- pvEngineGrammar*
[in] The current grammar for the engine.
- NewState*
[in] One of the grammar rule states specified in the SPRULESTATE enumeration sequence.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngine::SetWordSequenceData

ISpSREngine::SetWordSequenceData sets the SR engine word sequence data.

```
HRESULT SetWordSequenceData(
    void const *pvEngineGrammar,
    const WCHAR *pText,
    ULONG cchText,
    const SPTEXTSELECTIONINFO *pInfo
);
```

Parameters

- pvEngineGrammar*
[in] The current grammar for the engine.
- pText*
[in] The text selection information.
- cchText*
[in] The length, in characters, of the text buffer.
- pInfo*
[in] Address of the SPTEXTSELECTIONINFO structure that contains the sequence information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngine::SetTextSelection

ISpSREngine::SetTextSelection copies the currently selected text into the grammar.

```
HRESULT SetTextSelection(  
    void  
    const SPTXTSELECTIONINFO *pvEngineGrammar,  
    *pInfo  
);
```

Parameters

- pvEngineGrammar*
[in] The current grammar for the engine.
- pInfo*
[in] The text selection information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pvEngineGrammar</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngine::IsPronounceable

ISpSREngine::IsPronounceable gets the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) pronunciation of a word's pronunciation id.

```
HRESULT IsPronounceable(  
    void *pvDrvGrammar,  
    const WCHAR *pszWord,  
    BOOL *pfPronounceable  
);
```

Parameters

pvDrvGrammar

[in] The driver's grammar cookie.

pszWord

[in] The word to test.

pfPronounceable

[out] Flag indicating the results of the test. TRUE, if a pronunciation was found; FALSE, otherwise.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Method completed successfully.
E_NOTIMPL	The SLM interface is not available.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

See Also

ISpRecoGrammar::IsPronounceable

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ISpSREngine::OnCreateRecoContext

ISpSREngine::OnCreateRecoContext notifies the engine that a recognition context is being created.

```
HRESULT OnCreateRecoContext(
    void *pvSapiContext,
    void **ppvEngineContext
);
```

Parameters

pvSapiContext

[in] Handle to the recognition context.

ppvEngineContext

[out] Pointer to engine-specific information.

Return values

Value	Description
NOERROR	Call succeeds.

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ISpSREngine::OnDeleteRecoContext

ISpSREngine::OnDeleteRecoContext notifies the engine that a recognition context is being destroyed.

Note: This method performs no operation and returns S_OK.

```
HRESULT OnDeleteRecoContext(
    void    *pvEngineContext
);
```

Parameters

pvEngineContext

[in] Pointer to the engine context value returned from a previous call to ISpSREngine::OnCreateRecoContext for this context.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Only possible return value.

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ISpSREngine::PrivateCall

ISpSREngine::PrivateCall gets or sets miscellaneous information about the engine.

```
HRESULT PrivateCall(
    VOID    *pvEngineCtxtCookie,
    void    *pCallFrame,
    ULONG    ulCallFrameSize,
);
```

Parameters

pvEngineCtxtCookie

[in] The driver's recognition context cookie.

pCallFrame

[in] Pointer to the private data.

ulCallFrameSize

[in] Size, in bytes, of the private data.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pCallFrame</i> is not a recognized value.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngine::SetAdaptationData

ISpSREngine::SetAdaptationData sets the SR engine text data associated with the language model adaptation.

```
HRESULT SetAdaptationData(  
    void *pvEngineContext,  
    const WCHAR *pCoMemAdaptationData,  
    const ULONG cch  
);
```

Parameters

pvEngineContext

[in] Address of the SR engine context information.

pCoMemAdaptationData

Address of the adaption data information. Applications implementing this method must call CoTaskMemFree() to free memory associated with this string.

cch

The number of SR engine text data items.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngine::SetPropertyNum

ISpSREngine::SetPropertyNum sets the numerical property attribute information of the SR engine.

```
HRESULT SetPropertyNum(  

```

```

    SPPROPSRC
    void
    const WCHAR
    LONG
);
    eSrc,
    *pvSrcObj,
    *pName,
    lValue

```

Parameters

eSrc

[in] One of the recognition context types specified in the SPPROPSRC enumeration sequence.

pvSrcObj

[in] Address of the object containing the property name and value information.

pName

[in] Address of the string containing the property attribute name information.

lValue

[in] Address of the value containing the property attribute value information.

Return values

Value

S_OK

FAILED(hr)

Description

Function completed successfully.

Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngine::GetPropertyNum

ISpSREngine::GetPropertyNum retrieves the numerical property attribute information of the SR engine.

```

HRESULT GetPropertyNum(
    SPPROPSRC      eSrc,
    void            *pvSrcObj,
    const WCHAR     *pName,
    LONG            *lValue
);

```

Parameters

eSrc

[in] One of the recognition context types specified in the SPPROPSRC enumeration sequence.

pvSrcObj

[in] Address of the object containing the property name and value information.

pName

[in] Address of the string containing the property attribute name information.

lValue

[out] Address of the value containing the property attribute value information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngine::SetPropertyString

ISpSREngine::SetPropertyString sets the text property attribute information of the SR engine.

```
HRESULT SetPropertyString(  
    SPPROPSRC eSrc,  
    void *pvSrcObj,  
    const WCHAR *pName,  
    const WCHAR *pValue  
);
```

Parameters

- eSrc*
[in] One of the recognition context types specified in the SPPROPSRC enumeration sequence.
- pvSrcObj*
[in] Address of the object containing the property name and value information.
- pName*
[in] Address of the string containing the property attribute name information.
- pValue*
[in] Address of the value containing the property attribute value information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngine::GetPropertyString

ISpSREngine::GetPropertyString retrieves the text property attribute information of the SR engine.

```
HRESULT GetPropertyString(  
    SPPROPSRC eSrc,
```

```

void
const WCHAR *pvObj,
WCHAR *pName,
**ppCoMemValue
);

```

Parameters

eSrc

[in] One of the recognition context types specified in the SPPROPSRC enumeration sequence.

pvSrcObj

[in] Address of the object containing the property name and value information.

pName

[in] Address of the string containing the property attribute name information.

ppCoMemValue

[out] Address of a pointer to a string that receives the property attribute value information. Applications implementing this method must call `CoTaskMemFree()` to free memory associated with this string.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngine::SetGrammarState

ISpSREngine::SetGrammarState changes the state of a proprietary to determine if specific grammar rules should be recognized. The SR engine must implement this method itself. If the engine does not support proprietary grammars, then S_OK may be returned.

```

HRESULT SetGrammarState(
    void *pvEngineGrammar,
    SPGRAMMARSTATE *eGrammarState
);

```

Parameters

pvEngineGrammar

[in] Void pointer to the specified grammar for the context.

eGrammarState

[in] Flag of type SPGRAMMARSTATE indicating the new state of the grammar.

Return values

Return values are specific to the engine implementation.

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ISpSREngineSite::Read reads the input stream in a safe thread method.

```
HRESULT Function(
    void      *pv,
    ULONG     cb,
    ULONG     *pcbRead
);
```

Parameters

pv
[in] The input stream.

cb
[in] Size, in bytes, of the input stream.

pcbRead
[out] Number of bytes read.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
SPERR_STREAM_NOT_ACTIVE	Input stream is not defined or active.
E_POINTER	At least one of <i>pcbRead</i> or <i>pv</i> are invalid or bad.
STG_E_ACCESSDENIED	Input stream is read only and no bytes will be read.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngineSite::DataAvailable

ISpSREngineSite::DataAvailable retrieves the amount of data that can be read using ISpSREngineSite::Read without blocking.

```
HRESULT DataAvailable(
    ULONG     pcb
);
```

Parameters

pcb
[out] The amount, in bytes, of data available. For audio streams this is the actual amount. For non-audio streams, this is the minimum known amount.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>ullStartPos</i> is less than the stream minimum.
E_POINTER	<i>pullDataAvailable</i> or <i>pfNoBlock</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngineSite::SetBufferNotifySize

Note: This method is not implemented.

```
HRESULT SetBufferNotifySize(  
    ULONG    cbSize  
);
```

Parameters

cbSize
[in] The minimum amount of data that should be available before the event is set.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.

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ISpSREngineSite::ParseFromTransitions

ISpSREngineSite::ParseFromTransitions parses an ISpPhraseBuilder result from a list of transitions.

Called by the SR engine to get an SPPHRASE. This method uses a greedy top-down search algorithm to find the semantic properties.

```
HRESULT ParseFromTransitions(  
    const SPPARSEINFO *pParseInfo,  
    ISpPhraseBuilder **ppPhrase  
);
```

Parameters*pParseInfo*[in] Address of the SPPARSEINFO structure containing phrase information.*ppPhrase*[out] Address of a pointer to an ISpPhraseBuilder interface that receives the phrase information.**Return values****Value**

S_OK

FAILED (hr)

Description

Function completed successfully.

Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngineSite::Recognition

ISpSREngineSite::Recognition indicates the end of a phrase and initiates recognition.

The phrase can be either a hypothesis or a final result. If it is a hypothesis, a global hypothesis notification is issued to all interested recognition contexts. Otherwise, a final global hypothesis notification is issued to all interested contexts. A final phrase notification is issued to the target grammar identified by the SR engine.

ISpSREngineSite::AddEvent with a SPEI_PHRASE_START as the event type must precede the call to **Recognition**. SAPI does enforce the phrase start and recognition order. *pResultInfo* must be allocated by CoTaskMemAlloc() so that ownership can pass to SAPI.

```
HRESULT Recognition(
    SPRECORESULTINFO *pResultInfo
);
```

Parameters*pResultInfo*[in] Pointer to type SPRECORESULTINFO indicating the results.**Return values****Value**

S_OK

S_FALSE

Description

Function completed successfully and to continue recognition.

Function completed successfully and the engine can terminate recognition without reading the rest of the stream.

FAILED (hr)

Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngineSite::AddEvent

ISpSREngineSite::AddEvent retrieves a RecoContext event handle from the SR engine.

```

HRESULT AddEvent(
    const SPEVENT          *pEvent,
    SPRECOCONTEXTHANDLE     hContext
);

```

Parameters

pEvent

[in] Address of the SPEVENT structure containing the event information.

hContext

[in] The RecoContext is the event handle passed to SR Engine from SAPI through ISpSREngine::OnCreateRecoContext. A NULL value in *hContext* indicates the event is a global one.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	At least one of <i>pEvent</i> or <i>hContext</i> is invalid or bad. Alternatively, it indicates an event is being added to an inappropriate mode.
E_POINTER	Invalid pointer.
SPERR_STREAM_POS_INVALID	The current audio stream offset is greater than either the current seek position or the last sync position. Alternatively, if the event stream is not initialized the stream position is not zero.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngineSite::Synchronize

ISpSREngineSite::Synchronize allows the SR engine to process changes in its active grammar state.

```
HRESULT Synchronize(
```

Parameters

[in] The position within the audio stream to stop processing.

Value

Description

SPERR_STREAM_NOT_ACTIVE

SPERR_STREAM_POS_INVALID

S_FALSE

FAILED (hr)

Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngineSite::GetWordInfo retrieves information for CFG word.

Parameters

Address of the `SPWORDENTRY` structure that contains the grammar word entry information. The following members may be allocated with `CoTaskMemAlloc()` and if so, must be freed with `CoTaskMemFree()` when no longer required.

pWordEntry->pszDisplayText

pWordEntry->pszLexicalForm

pWordEntry->aPhoneId

One of the grammar word options specified in the SPWORDINFOOPT enumeration.

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Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>Options</i> cannot include both SPWIO_NONE and SPWIO_WANT_TEXT
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Not enough memory to complete the operation.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngineSite::SetWordClientContext

ISpSREngineSite::SetWordClientContext sets an engine-defined context pointer for a CFG word.

```
HRESULT SetWordClientContext(  
    SPWORDHANDLE    hWord,  
    void            *pvClientContext  
);
```

Parameters

- hWord*
The handle for a word.
- pvClientContext*
Pointer to the word's client context.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngineSite::GetRuleInfo

ISpSREngineSite::GetRuleInfo retrieves information about a CFG rule.

```
HRESULT GetRuleInfo(  
    SPRULEENTRY    *pRuleEntry,  
    SPRULEINFOOPT  Options  
);
```

Parameters*pRuleEntry*

[in, out] Address of the SPRULEENTRY structure that contains the grammar rule entry information.

Options

[in] One of the grammar rule options specified in the SPRULEINFOOPT enumeration sequence.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngineSite::SetRuleClientContext

ISpSREngineSite::SetRuleClientContext sets an engine-defined context pointer for a CFG rule.

```
HRESULT SetRuleClientContext (
    SPRULEHANDLE    hRule,
    void            *pvClientContext
);
```

Parameters*hRule*

Handle of rule that was recognized.

pvClientContext

Pointer to the rule's client context.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngineSite::GetStateInfo

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Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>ppCoMemResource</i> is invalid or bad.
E_NOTIMPL	Method is not implemented.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngineSite::GetTransitionProperty

ISpSREngineSite::GetTransitionProperty retrieves the SR engine transition property information.

```
HRESULT GetTransitionProperty(
    SPTRANSITIONID          ID,
    SPTRANSITIONPROPERTY    **ppCoMemProperty
);
```

Parameters

ID

[in] The transition identifier.

ppCoMemProperty

[out] Address of a pointer to a SPTRANSITIONPROPERTY that receives the transition information. Applications implementing this method must call `CoTaskMemFree()` to free memory associated with this resource.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	One or more arguments are invalid.
E_POINTER	Invalid pointer.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngineSite::IsAlternate

ISpSREngineSite::IsAlternate determines whether one rule is an alternate of the other.

```

HRESULT IsAlternate(
    SPRULEHANDLE    hPriRule,
    SPRULEHANDLE    hAltRule
);

```

Parameters

hPriRule

[in] The primary rule.

hAltRule

[in] The alternate rule to be checked.

Return values

Value

S_OK

S_FALSE

FAILED (hr)

Description

hAltRule is an alternate of *hPriRule*.

hAltRule is not an alternate of *hPriRule*.

Appropriate error message.

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ISpSREngineSite::GetMaxAlternates

ISpSREngineSite::GetMaxAlternates passes back the maximum number of alternates that should be generated for the specified rule.

```

HRESULT GetMaxAlternates(
    SPRULEHANDLE    hRule,
    ULONG           *pulNumAlts
);

```

Parameters

hRule

[in] The rule to check.

pulNumAlts

[out] The maximum number of alternates for the rule.

Return values

Value

S_OK

E_POINTER

FAILED (hr)

Description

Function completed successfully.

pulNumAlts is invalid or bad.

Appropriate error message.

[This is preliminary documentation and subject to change.]



ISpSREngineSite::GetContextMaxAlternates

ISpSREngineSite::GetContextMaxAlternates passes back the maximum number of alternates that should be generated for the specified recognition context. Engines supporting proprietary grammars need to call this to determine how many alternates to generate. For SAPI grammars, it is usually easier to use the ISpSREngineSite::GetMaxAlternates method.

```
HRESULT GetContextMaxAlternates(  
    SPRECOCONTEXTHANDLE hContext,  
    ULONG                *pulNumAlts  
);
```

Parameters

hContext

[in] Handle to the current context.

pulNumAlts

[out] The number of possible alternates.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_POINTER	<i>pulNumAlts</i> is invalid or bad.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

[This is preliminary documentation and subject to change.]



ISpSREngineSite::UpdateRecoPos

ISpSREngineSite::UpdateRecoPos returns the current position of the recognizer in the stream to SAPI. An engine should call this regularly, up to several times a second, regardless of whether it is recognizing speech or silence.

```
HRESULT UpdateRecoPos(  
    ULONGLONG ullStreamPos  
);
```

Parameters

ullStreamPos

[out] The current recognizer of the stream position.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully and to continue recognition.

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Microsoft Speech SDK with SAPI 5.0



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ISpSRAlternates

ISpSRAlternates allows alternate word selection and implementation for speech recognition.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpSRAlternates Methods	Description
<u>GetAlternates</u>	Retrieves a list of alternate words.
<u>Commit</u>	Chooses the lexicon manager's word probability.

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ISpSRAlternates::GetAlternates

ISpSRAlternates::GetAlternates retrieves a list of alternate words.

```

HRESULT GetAlternates(
    SPPHRASEALTREQUEST      *pAltRequest,
    SPPHRASEALT             **ppAlts,
    ULONG                   *pcAlts
);

```

Parameters

pAltRequest
[in] A structure to the requested alternate words.

ppAlts
[out] A list of SPPHRASEALT for alternate words.

pcAlts
[out] The number of alternates in *ppAlts*list.

Table 1

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpSRAlternates::Commit

ISpSRAlternates::Commit chooses the lexicon manager's word probability. This allows fine adjustments for the decoder to pick the new, alternate words over the current ones.

```

HRESULT Commit (
    SPPHRASEALTREQUEST *pAltRequest,
    SPPHRASEALT *pAlt,
    void **ppvResultExtra,
    ULONG *pcbResultExtra
);

```

Parameters

pAltRequest
[in] A structure to the requested alternate words.

pAlt
[in] A structure to alternate words.

ppvResultExtra
[out] Additional information for the new results.

pcbResultExtra
[out] Size, in bytes, of *ppvResultExtra*.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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Microsoft Speech SDK
with SAPI 5.0



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Text To Speech Recognition Engine Manager

(DDI-level)

The following section covers:

- ISpTTSEngine
- ISpTTSEngineSite

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Microsoft Speech SDK
with SAPI 5.0



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ISpTTSEngine

The SAPI speech synthesis (text-to-speech, or TTS) engine (driver) implements an ISpTTSEngine interface.

ISpTTSEngine::Speak is the primary method called by SAPI to perform speech rendering. SAPI, rather than the engine, performs XML parsing of the input text stream. The engine's Speak method is handed a linked list of text fragments with their associated XML attribute state. The Speak method also receives a pointer to the SpVoice's ISpTTSEngineSite interface. The TTS engine uses this interface to queue events and to write the output data.

Even though SAPI 5.0 is a free-threaded architecture, TTS engine instances will always be called by SAPI on a single thread. TTS engines are never directly accessed by applications. SAPI ensures that all parameter validation and thread synchronization has been performed properly before calling the TTS engine. All calls to the TTS engine in the release build of SAPI are within a try or except block to protect applications from faulting.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpTTSEngine Methods

Speak

Description

Speaks a text buffer.

GetOutputFormat

Retrieves the output stream format.

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ISpTTSEngine::Speak

ISpTTSEngine::Speak speaks a text buffer according to the associated XML state.

The Speak method renders the specified linked list of text fragments in the selected output format. All XML markups have been removed from the input text; the absolute state has been accumulated and stored in a data structure associated with each text fragment.

```

HRESULT Speak(
    DWORD                dwSpeakFlags,
    REFGUID               rguidFormatId,
    const WaveFormatEx*  pWaveFormatEx,
    const SPVTEXTFRAG*   pTextFragList,
    ISpTTSEngineSite*    pOutputSite
);

```

Parameters

dwSpeakFlags

[in] Flags defining the attributes of speech. These values are contained in the SPEAKFLAGS enumeration.

rguidFormatId

[in] The stream format identifier describing the desired output format.

SPDFID_Text

If SPDFID_Text is specified, the output is sent to a text buffer and *pTargetWaveFormatEx* is NULL.

SPDFID_WaveFormatEx

If SPDFID_WaveFormatEx is specified, the output type is a WAVEFORMATEX data structure.

pWaveFormatEx

[in] Address of a WAVEFORMATEX structure describing the output format.

Note: WaveFormatEx is the output format when the contents of *rguidFormatId* is SPDFID_WaveFormatEx.

The contents of *pWaveFormatEx* is NULL if *rguidFormatId* specifies SPDFID_Text.

pTextFragList

[in] The fragment link list of type SPVTEXTFRAG to synthesize.

pOutputSite

[in] Address of the ISpTTSEngineSite interface of the SpVoice object where events are queued and the output data is written.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>rguidFormatId</i> or <i>pOutputSite</i> is bad or invalid.
E_OUTOFMEMORY	Exceeded available memory.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpTTSEngine::GetOutputFormat

ISpTTSEngine::GetOutputFormat retrieves the output stream format.

If the specified output format is not supported by the engine, the engine can return either the closest

format supported or the default format of the engine.

```
HRESULT GetOutputFormat(
    const GUID          *pTargetFmtId,
    const WAVEFORMATEX *pTargetWaveFormatEx,
    GUID                *pOutputFormatId,
    WAVEFORMATEX        **ppCoMemOutputWaveFormatEx
);
```

Parameters

pTargetFmtId

[in] Address of the GUID describing the output format desired by the application.

SPDFID_Text

If SPDFID_Text is specified, the output is sent to a text buffer and *pTargetWaveFormatEx* is NULL.

SPDFID_WaveFormatEx

If SPDFID_WaveFormatEx is specified, the output type is a WAVEFORMATEX data structure.

pTargetWaveFormatEx

[in] Address of the WAVEFORMATEX structure describing the application's output format.

If *pTargetFmtId* specifies SPDFID_Text, the contents of *pTargetWaveFormatEx* will be NULL.

The contents of *pTargetWaveFormatEx* must be set when *pTargetFmtId* is specified as SPDFID_WaveFormatEx.

pOutputFormatId

[out] Address of the output format identifier.

SPDFID_Text

If SPDFID_Text is specified, *ppCoMemOutputWaveFormatEx* is set to NULL.

SPDFID_WaveFormatEx

If SPDFID_WaveFormatEx is specified, and the engine can support this format, then a pointer to the WAVEFORMATEX structure should be returned by the engine.

ppCoMemOutputWaveFormatEx

[out] Address of the pointer to the WAVEFORMATEX returned by the engine.

Return values

Value

S_OK

E_OUTOFMEMORY

FAILED (hr)

Description

Function completed successfully.

ppCoMemDesiredWaveFormatEx could not be allocated.

Appropriate error message.

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Microsoft Speech SDK
with SAPI 5.0



[This is preliminary documentation and subject to change.]

ISpTTSEngineSite

ISpTTSEngineSite is implemented on the voice and redirects engine output based on current voice settings.

Note: The ISpTTSEngineSite interface inherits from ISpEventSink.

Methods in Vtable Order

ISpTTSEngineSite Methods

GetActions

Write

GetRate

GetVolume

GetSkipInfo

CompleteSkip

Description

Retrieves the action the engine needs to perform.

Sends synthesized speech audio data to the TTS engine.

Retrieves the current TTS engine rate.

Retrieves the output volume level of speech synthesized by an engine.

Retrieves the number and type of items to be skipped in the text stream.

Retrieves the number of sentences skipped by the engine.

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ISpTTSEngineSite::GetActions

ISpTTSEngineSite::GetActions obtains the action that it needs to perform. SAPI returns a DWORD indicating one of several actions contained in the SPVES ACTIONS enumeration.

```
DWORD GetActions ( void );
```

Parameters

None.

Return values

The DWORD indicates whether or not the engine should take any actions.

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ISpTTSEngineSite::Write

ISpTTSEngineSite::Write sends synthesized speech audio data to SAPI allowing it to send the audio data to the output destination.

SAPI handles sending the audio data to the correct output destination. It is important that any events associated with the audio data are queued by calling the ISpEventSink::AddEvents method prior to calling this method. This ensures proper synchronization of event firing and audio rendering.

```

HRESULT Write(
    const void    *pBuff,
    ULONG         cb,
    ULONG         *pcbWritten
);

```

Parameters

pBuff

Pointer to synthesized speech audio data. The format (resolution) is specified by SAPI on the ISpTTS engine::Speak call on which this ISpTTS engineSite interface was passed.

cb

The buffer size, in bytes, of *pBuff*.

pcbWritten

Pointer to the number of bytes actually copied.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
E_INVALIDARG	<i>pBuff</i> is bad or invalid.
E_POINTER	<i>pcbWritten</i> is bad or invalid.
SPERR_UNINITIALIZED	Output stream can not be initialized.
FAILED (hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpTTS engineSite::GetRate

ISpTTS engineSite::GetRate retrieves the current TTS engine rate.

```

HRESULT GetRate(
    long    *pRateAdjust
);

```

Parameters

pRateAdjust

[out] Value specifying the units per minute rate for spoken text.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpTTSEngineSite::GetVolume

ISpTTSEngineSite::GetVolume retrieves the output volume level of speech synthesized by an engine.

```
HRESULT GetVolume(
    USHORT* pusVolume
);
```

Parameters

pusVolume

[out] Address of the value that receives the volume level information.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpTTSEngineSite::GetSkipInfo

ISpTTSEngineSite::GetSkipInfo retrieves the number and type of items to be skipped in the text stream. These items can be skipped either forward or backward within the text stream.

```
HRESULT GetSkipInfo(
    SPVSKIPTYPE *peType,
    long *plNumItems
);
```

Parameters

peType

[out] Address of the SPVSKIPTYPE enumeration that receives the item type information.

plNumItems

[out] Address of a value specifying the number of items to skip.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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ISpTTSite::CompleteSkip

ISpTTSite::CompleteSkip retrieves the number of sentences skipped by the engine and passes the count to SAPI.

```
HRESULT CompleteSkip(  
    long ulNumSkipped  
);
```

Parameters

ulNumSkipped

[in] Specifies the number of items to be skipped. Negative values result in a skip in the reverse direction, while positive values result in a skip forward. A value of zero causes the engine to skip to the beginning of the current item of the specified type.

For example, if the item type were "sentence" and the value of *ulNumSkipped* is zero, the engine will begin the sentence again. Additionally, the engine will skip to the beginning of the next sentence if the value of *ulNumSkipped* is one. Conversely, the engine will skip to the beginning of the previous sentence if the value of *ulNumSkipped* is negative one.

Return values

Value	Description
S_OK	Function completed successfully.
FAILED(hr)	Appropriate error message.

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STIC Search Results Feedback Form

EIC 2600

Questions about the scope or the results of the search? Contact *the EIC searcher* or contact:

Pamela Reynolds, EIC 2600 Team Leader
306-0255, CPK2-3C03

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- ☐ 102 rejection
- ☐ 103 rejection
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Types of relevant prior art found:

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(journal articles, conference proceedings, new product announcements etc.)

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